

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXIX

JANUARY, 1949

CALIFORNIA NUMBER 1

STATE

THE ALAMO

84th Annual Convention • National Wool Growers Association

Gunter Hotel - San Antonio, Texas • February 1 Through 4, 1949

DENVER and OGDEN Handle 3,750,000 SHEEP In 1948

Again leading the Nation's Lamb Markets in 1948, DENVER'S sheep receipts jumped to 2,400,000 head, an increase of 400,000 over 1947. The top price of \$33.75 paid for San Luis Valley lambs on July 15, 1948, set the national pace.

Ogden with 1,350,000 head closely followed with a top of \$33.50 paid for Idahos in July.

DENVER also jumped rapidly into national prominence among lamb slaughtering points when more than 800,000 head were killed in 1948 and choice carcasses shipped nationwide.

That Western Lamb Producers gained immeasurably from the added keen competition at Denver and Ogden was demonstrated repeatedly by the concentration of buyers on these markets both during the seasonal runs and during the period of labor disorders.—The stockyards at Denver and Ogden are happy to have played a major part in the building of these two great outlets for Western Lambs.

Western Lamb Producers should exert every effort to keep these price basing markets strong by full patronage as it is within their power to centralize buying demand for highest Competitive Bidding.

THE DENVER UNION STOCK YARD COMPANY

and our Subsidiary

THE OGDEN UNION STOCKYARDS COMPANY

Where Service Doesn't Cost — IT PAYS

**Thousands are now getting stronger,
thriftier lambs by feeding the
mineral supplement scientifically made
FOR RANGE SHEEP ONLY**

**Why you can now feed 7 ewes all the minerals
they need for less than 1¢ a day**

Science now knows that the mineral needs of livestock vary. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry each need a separate combination of mineral ingredients for best results. Mineral needs of sheep under different feeding conditions are different too. Fattening sheep require one combination. Grazing sheep in the Midwest need another. And range sheep thrive best on a combination of minerals compounded specifically for actual mineral conditions on the range.

That's why, here at Moorman's, our Minerals for Range Sheep is made specially, and only, for sheep on the range. Each of the 13 mineral ingredients it contains was put in—and balanced in the right proportion—to make up any mineral deficiency that might exist in range grasses.

Thus, craving for any particular mineral or minerals is quickly satisfied when you feed MoorMan's. That's why MoorMan's goes so far . . . yet costs so little.

You'll like the strong, thrifty lambs you get when you feed MoorMan's. See your MoorMan Man, or write Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.

ONLY MOORMAN'S gives you Range Minerals for Sheep in these 3 economical, easy-to-feed, waste-reducing forms: Granular, which "stays put," Handy-to-Handle Blocks, and convenient 5-lb. Blockettes.

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balanced . . . so highly
concentrated
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A LONG WAY**

MoorMan's

(SINCE 1885)

**MINERAL AND PROTEIN FEEDS
"CUSTOM-MADE" for Specific Needs**



Champion Ram Lamb, 1948 Chicago International

Many of America's Top Sheepmen Feed CALF MANNA

E. H. Rotter and Son of West Point, Iowa, have been raising sheep a long time. Their champion Shropshire, winner at the recent Chicago International, the 1948 National Shropshire Show and the 1948 Iowa State Fair, as well as a member of the unbeaten Get-of-Sire at all three Shows, was a sight worth seeing.

Mr. Rotter says: "Calf Manna has been of great value to me over a long period of years in growing and fitting lambs. I wouldn't be without Calf Manna."

Take a tip from such top sheep breeders as the Rotters. Calf Manna fits right into the sheepman's feeding program, and combined with a strong breeding program, produces many of the nation's best animals.

See Your Local Dealer And Order A Supply of Calf Manna Today



For Additional Information Write

CALF MANNA

1060 Stuart Building

Seattle 1, Washington

THE COVER

The story of the Alamo is told on page 7.

The Cutting Chute

Big Attendance at National Farm Show

More than 70,000 people saw the second annual National Farm Show at the Chicago Coliseum, November 27 through December 4. Attendance was up 17,000 above last year.

Records of visitors at various booths indicated that those attending the show came from every State in the Union and four foreign countries.

Tops in Meat Judging

The Oklahoma A. & M. College won top honors in the 19th intercollegiate meat judging contest at the recent International Livestock Exposition. Competing against 18 teams from colleges and universities across the country and including Canada, the group set a new high record with a score of 2463 out of a possible 2700 points.

This contest is sponsored by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

New Officers of American Society Of Animal Production

Dr. W. G. Kammlade, Animal Husbandry Department, University of Illinois, president; and Professor P. S. Shearer, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of Iowa State College, vice president; and Dr. H. M. Briggs, Oklahoma A. & M. College, secretary-treasurer, will head the American Society of Animal Production during 1949. They were chosen at the annual meeting of the Society in Chicago on November 27th.

Honored were Dr. Laurence M. Winters of the Animal Husbandry Division of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Earl W. Crampton of MacDonald College, Quebec. Dr. Winters was given a check for \$1,000 and a gold watch for his research work in animal breeding. This award is made by Professor and Mrs. F. B. Morrison of Cornell University.

Dr. Crampton won the American Feed Manufacturers' award of \$1,000 for his contribution to the better knowledge of animal nutrition.

Hampshire Association Officers

The 59th annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association was held in Chicago, Illinois, on December 1, 1948. Following officers were re-elected: E. H. Street, Richfield, Utah, president; Alex Meek, Burkes Garden, Virginia, vice president; Mrs. Helen Belote, Detroit, Michigan, secretary-treasurer; V. B. Vandiver, Leonard, Missouri, director from District 7; H. Street, Richfield, Utah, director from District 2; B. E. Groom and L. T. Dwy, directors at large. Mr. Wilbur N. Rea, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, was elected director from District 5.

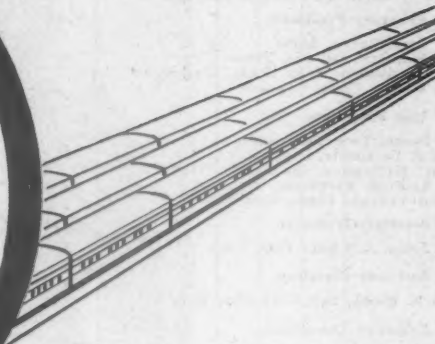
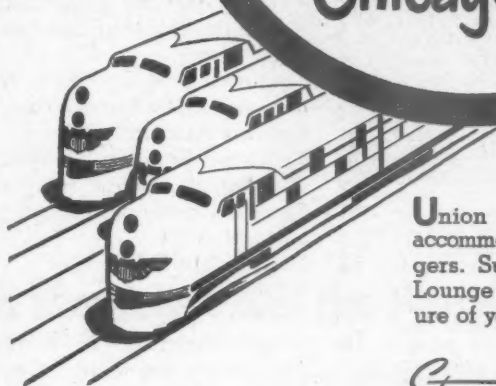
Mr. William F. Renk, who had been a officer of the association for 35 years, retired at his request.

Registration fees were raised by 25 cents per head to members of the association, with double these rates to non-members.



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Rapid City
Ward Van Horn, President
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association
McKinley
Harold Josendal, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

A banquet for members and guests followed the meeting, with Mr. J. A. Hooper, secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association, as guest speaker.

Helen Belote, Secretary

Proper Use of Phenothiazine

The USDA says that phenothiazine treatment of sheep for parasites "cannot be interrupted without risk of severe infection and death, even with a flock which has been maintained on the drug for some time."

This conclusion was reached by the Bureau of Animal Industry after study made at its station in Beltsville, Maryland. An experimental flock there had for five years been given phenothiazine and salt (1 to 9) in a free choice treatment against parasites. Last year this treatment was discontinued. When parasites were again in evidence it was found that the free-choice treatment was not sufficient to combat them and that it was necessary to start out again dosing the sheep as well as making the phenothiazine-salt mixture available to them.

Meat Display at International

Meat as an indispensable source of nutrition might be considered the theme of the special meat exhibit of the National Live Stock and Meat Board at the 1948 International.

Contained in a 60-foot refrigerated glass-front cooler, the display included meat cuts conveyed continuously on a 40-foot conveyor and arranged to tell a story of the nutritive value of meat. The annual per capita consumption of meat was shown in a 145-pound group of cuts. It was made up of 63 pounds of beef, 10 pounds of veal, 67 pounds of pork, and 5 pounds of lamb.

Effective and at the same time safe weight reducing diets were graphically illustrated. Liberal amounts of lean meats, eggs and vegetables and fruits may be consumed, but fats, sweets and cereals are to be used sparingly in any reduction program, according to the Meat Board findings.

Severe Sheep Loss in Kansas

While extra heavy supplemental feeding is the order of the day in many parts of the range country, particularly where violent winter storms have occurred, the only serious loss reported was in northwestern Kansas. There a toll of 80,000 sheep and 6,000 cattle was taken by a terrific storm that hit Colorado first in November. No reports have come in of damage done in the unprecedented blizzard that hit eastern Wyoming, Colorado, and the plains area the first week of the new year.

Progress in Foot-and-Mouth-Disease Control

In a release of December 14 the Agricultural Research Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture announced that it was possible to release 6,912 more square miles from quarantine in the eastern end of the northern quarantine line against foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. This is the fourth southward shifting of the quarantine line this year.

"As the year 1948 draws to an end," declared the release, "officers regard the progress (in the Mexican foot-and-mouth-disease program) as encouraging. Besides the reduction of 10 percent in the size of the quarantined area, significant advances have been made in the production and use of vaccine for conferring resistance to the disease on hundreds of thousands of susceptible animals."

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414 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah
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J. M. Jones
Irene Young] Editors

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 22, 1918.

The National Wool Grower



President and Mrs. Sylvan J. Pauly

A Message From the President and Officers of Your Organization

Once more we are entering upon a New Year. **IT IS OUR MOST URGENT TASK TO REVISE AND REVITALIZE OUR INDUSTRY.** Although the past year saw a gradual halt in the trend to further liquidate our sheep numbers, so far there is no tangible evidence that the production of wool and lambs has again started an upward trend.

On January 1, 1948, we suffered a 25 percent reduction in our tariff rates. There have been numerous criticisms of the administration of our wool tariff law. Many people believe much wool is being admitted, through lax administration, as carpet wool, then diverted to other uses. The reduction in tariff did not help the American public because world prices were raised simultaneously in almost exactly the same proportions. So our people still pay as much as ever, if not more, for garments made of wool. Therefore, it is most important that we growers fight to maintain what tariff protection we have left; however, careful study and sound thinking would indicate that now and in the future tariff protection alone is not sufficient. This is especially true when the quickly changing rates of foreign monetary exchange are taken into consideration. Your officers firmly believe that wool should be included with other agri-

cultural commodities in a long-range agricultural program.

By this, we do not mean that all growers should be guaranteed a profit. We simply hope that by such a program we can avoid the terrific depressions we have so frequently suffered in the past. These violent breaks not only ruin agriculture but drag nearly all other industries into distress as well. By such a program we feel that production can be maintained, and in the case of wool, substantially increased for the greater benefit of the entire nation.

It is our hope that the new Congress in its wisdom will see fit to make such a program possible. Every reasonable effort should be made by the National Association, the various State Associations, and by individual growers themselves to help accomplish this.

Again, let us thank our many members for their friendship and hearty cooperation during the past year. With renewed confidence in a brighter future for our industry, we take this means for wishing you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year in 1949.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

By Sylvan J. Pauly, President

A Good New Year's Resolution

For Wool Growers Residing in the States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota and Wyoming who have signed the Membership Agreement Card

During 1949 I will be sure and see that the firm or individual buying or handling my wool deducts the two mills per pound (four mills in Colorado and Wyoming), in accordance with the contract signed by me directing such deduction, to cover my dues in the State and National Wool Growers Associations and the assessment for the American Wool Council, Inc., so that those organizations can function properly in my behalf.

Also, in the sale of my lambs, whether at the ranch or central market, I will be sure and instruct the purchaser or commission firm to deduct three-fifths of a cent per head or 75 cents per car for the Lamb Educational Program sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association and conducted by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

For Growers in all States who have not signed the Membership Agreement Card.

During 1949 I will pay my dues to my State wool growers' association. I will remind the handlers of my wool clip to deduct the ten-cents-per-bag assessment for the promotion work of the American Wool Council, Inc.

In the sale of my lambs, whether at the ranch or central market, I will be sure and instruct the purchaser to deduct three-fifths of a cent per head or 75 cents per car for the Lamb Educational Program sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association and conducted by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

A Program For Agriculture

TENSION mounts and battle lines are forming on the question of the long-range program for agriculture and particularly that phase involving the level at which various commodities will be supported.

It is felt most producers will agree that for the sheep industry a flexible, equitable tariff is the soundest approach to the solution of our problem. Most all will agree, however, that this approach does not seem possible in the immediate future. In fact, the gains made in the improvement of the method of administering the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act will likely be lost when the act comes up for renewal in 1949.

It is necessary, therefore, to face this problem from a very practical angle. Under the Agricultural Act of 1948, wool is supported at a price of 42.3 cents per grease pound average until June 30, 1950; at that time, the basis of support is calculated as a percentage of the ten-year moving base parity. The Secretary of Agriculture, at his discretion, may determine the percentage of parity support between 60 and 90 percent.

Normal production is considered under the act to be 360,000,000 pounds of shorn wool, and the intent of Congress is clear that wool should be supported at 90 percent of this modernized parity until production reaches the so-called normal production level. If the program had been in operation last year (1948), 90 percent of parity would have been 47 cents per pound, with an estimated production of less than 250,000,000 pounds of shorn wool. With the parity index dropping, it is safe to assume that if the program were in operation this year, 90 percent of parity would be around 46 cents per grease pound.

The flexible price support program was recommended by the Department of Agriculture in the 80th Congress. It applied mainly to the so-called basic commodities—corn, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts and tobacco—and the support level varied with the supply on hand. The support level of wool and potatoes varied between 60 and 90 percent of parity as determined necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. Now Secretary Brannan states that revision of the

law is being considered by the Department and that he wants to take a "new look at the present legislation." The Secretary poses these questions: (1) Does the present price support levels make too much distinction between basic and non-basic commodities? (2) When and to what extent are his powers discretionary?

Both chairmen of the Senate and House Agricultural Committees have gone on record favoring permanent high supports on basic commodities and have signified their intentions to revise the present law. Southern agriculture apparently is fighting for permanent or set high supports based on parity.

With permanent high supports comes increased Government control and regulation; flexible supports based on supply would in theory permit the natural laws of supply and demand to operate and thereby affect the production of agriculture products.

Wool and mohair are not among those commodities for which marketing quotas and agreements are deemed necessary. Nevertheless, wool and mohair are entitled to the same treatment as the so-called basic commodities and special legislation for either is a difficult problem. They must be included in any long-range agricultural program, but on what basis? Wool at the present time has been given more nearly equal treatment with the basics, but nearly isn't enough. Mohair at the present time is not included in the present program. It should be.

This is a problem that should concern every producer of wool and mohair. Your desires should be made known at the State and National conventions and your Congressmen should be advised of your wishes.

To many, the ideal solution for stability of the industry would be an equitable tariff, supported by a flexible price support program to be readily and automatically available but used only in periods of depression.

Is this the policy the wool and mohair industry should adopt?

J. M. J.

Wool Lingerie Exhibit

On the 14th and 15th of December the International Wool Secretariat presents for the first time mannequin parade showing wool lingerie. They were held in the I.W.S. show rooms at Dorland House in Regent Street, London.

The Alamo

THE Alamo, "Shrine of Texas Liberty," stands in the heart of the business section of San Antonio, Texas, and is considered by many to be the most sacred bit of soil on the North American Continent. The gray stone building, known as the Alamo, (which in Spanish means cottonwood, a tree which grew at this place,) is in reality the chapel of Mission San Antonio de Valero. The mission is one of five built by Spanish monks on the site of the present city of San Antonio, all of which are still standing. It was begun in 1718 and completed a few years later.

Although the entire history of the city revolves about the mission for which it was named, undying fame came to it in 1836 through the now classic stand of 182 Texans fighting for liberty against a force of 4,000 trained and well-armed soldiers under the Mexican General Santa Anna. In the fall of 1835 Mexican soldiers under General Cos had been driven from San Antonio but the victorious Texans were aware that a large force under Santa Anna was moving against them. Col. William B. Travis with a force of some 150 men was in command of the city, with him being such brave spirits as James Bowie, Davy Crockett, and others. Though the Alamo was partially in ruins it afforded them their only stronghold and they were prepared to utilize it.

This was early in February of 1836. On February 23rd, Travis wrote a hasty note to Andrew Ponton, the "alcalde" of Gonzales: "The enemy in large force is in sight. We want men and provisions. Send them to us. We have one hundred and fifty men and are determined to defend the Alamo to the last. Give us assistance." As a reply to this appeal Captain Albert Martin and thirty-one citizens of Gonzales forced their way through the lines of the enemy before dawn the morning of March 1st. Other reinforcements were started toward the Alamo but for one reason or another never arrived. While these events were transpiring a convention met at Washington-on-the-Brazos on March 1st and there, on March 2nd, 1836, the independence of Texas was declared.

What has been proclaimed "the most heroic document in American history" was written by Travis on February 24th, as follows:

"Commandancy of the Alamo,
Bejar, Feb'y 24th, 1836.

"To the People of Texas and all Americans in the World.

"Fellow Citizens and Compatriots: I am besieged by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna. I have sustained a continual bombardment and cannonade for 24 hours and have

not lost a man. The Enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion, otherwise the garrison are to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken. I have answered the demand with a cannon shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender or retreat. Then, I call on you in the name of Liberty, of patriotism and everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid with all dispatch. The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily and will no doubt in-



Outstanding among the old buildings which link the modern city of San Antonio with its glamorous past is Mission San Jose de Aguayo, just beyond the city limits, and reached over a modern highway. It was named to honor St. Joseph and in deference to San Miguel de Aguayo, governor of the Spanish province of Texas.

(Third and last of a series of articles on the 1949 Convention City furnished by the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce).

MEXICO CITY— A POST CONVENTION TRIP

Anyone interested in taking a trip to Mexico City after the National convention in San Antonio, February 1-4, should write F. Alatorre, General Agent, National Railways of Mexico, 2401 Transit Tower, San Antonio 5, Texas.

crease to three or four thousand in four or five days. If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country. Victory or Death.

"William Barrett Travis,
"Lt. Col. Comdt.

"P.S. The Lord is on our side. When the enemy appeared in sight we had not three bushels of corn. We have since found in deserted houses 80 or 90 bushels and got into the walls 20 or 30 head of beeves.

"Travis."

The siege of the Alamo lasted for 13 days, the Texans defending walls which then surrounded the chapel and fort. On March 4th the Mexicans held a council of war and decided to storm the barricade on the 6th. Accordingly on Sunday, March 6th, 1836, at dawn the Mexicans advanced. The end was inevitable. Desperately though the tired Texans fought, superior numbers wore them down. Finally the walls were breached and the fighting became hand-to-hand.

Of this fight it is said, "Thermopylae had her messenger of defeat; the Alamo had none." For the battle raged until the last defender had died fighting. The wife of Lieut. Dickinson and her baby girl, some Mexican women and a negro belonging to Travis were spared. The cost of this victory to Santa Anna is said to have been between five and six hundred men, killed and wounded. Texans who died were gathered up in a heap and their bodies burned. Later, however, Texans gathered up the ashes and buried them with military honors.

Northern Pacific Special Convention Service

THE Northern Pacific Railway Company is inviting wool growers to join their Special Party going to the National convention in San Antonio, February 1-4.

Leaving Portland and Seattle on January 26, the Special Party is scheduled to travel over the North Coast Limited to Billings, Montana; thence on the Burlington route through Wyoming to Denver and Fort Worth, Texas, and on to San Antonio.

The schedule and rates for the Special Party are shown below:

PERSONNEL CHANGES I. W. S.

Morton Savell resigned as managing director of the International Wool Secretariat as of January 1, this year. He had held the position since March 1946. In his place, W. Francis Fitzgerald, a graduate of Harvard College and the Harvard Business School, was named acting managing director.

Mr. Fitzgerald has served as assistant managing director of the I.W.S. since July 1948, and while this is his first experience with wool, he has an excellent background in public relations and financial work. From 1943 to 1948, he was vice president of the Emigrant-Industrial Savings Bank in charge of public relations and from 1941 to 1943, had served as chairman of the Impartial Grievance Committee of the New York City Board of Transportation. Connections prior to 1941 include J. P. Morgan & Company, Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, and Joseph P. Day, Inc.

The International Wool Secretariat has also announced the appointment of Ewen McIntyre Waterman as the representative of the Australian Wool Board on the Secretariat in London. He fills the vacancy made by the resignation of Dr. Edgar H. Booth in the fall of 1948. Dr. Booth will be remembered by many wool growers as he attended and addressed the convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Salt Lake City in 1946.

ITINERARY AND COSTS

Wed., Jan. 26—Lv	PORTLAND	8:45 pm
—Lv	Vancouver	9:15 pm
Thu., Jan. 27—Lv	Wishram	12:05 am
—Lv	Pasco	5:02 am
Wed., Jan. 26—Lv	SEATTLE	10:30 pm
Thu., Jan. 27—Lv	Yakima	3:10 am
—Lv	Pasco	5:02 am
Thu., Jan. 27—Lv	SPOKANE	8:40 am
—Lv	Sandpoint, Id.	10:05 am
—Lv	Paradise, Mont.	1:35 pm
—Lv	Missoula	3:45 pm
—Lv	Deer Lodge	5:21 pm
—Lv	Butte	6:30 pm
—Lv	Bozeman	9:30 pm
—Lv	Livingston	10:25 pm
Fri., Jan. 28—Lv	BILLINGS	8:45 am
—Lv	Greybull, Wyo.	1:05 pm
—Lv	Thermopolis	3:15 pm
—Lv	Casper	8:00 pm
—Lv	Wendover	10:45 pm
Sat., Jan. 29—Lv	Cheyenne	3:20 pm
—Ar	DENVER	7:15 am
—Lv	Denver	12:30 pm
Sun., Jan. 30—Ar	FT. WORTH	6:20 am
—Lv	Ft. Worth	10:40 pm
Mon., Jan 31—Ar	San Antonio	7:59 am

DETAIL OF COST

Round trip—first class rail transportation. (The return trip may be made over a different route if desired.)

FROM	Rate	Tax	Total
Portland, Tacoma, Seattle	\$119.55	\$17.93	\$137.48
Aberdeen	122.70	18.41	141.10
Ellensburg	114.75	17.22	131.97
Yakima	112.60	16.89	129.49
Pendleton, Walla Walla, Spokane	107.35	16.11	123.46

Pullman costs vary depending on accommodations desired. The following are one way ONLY:

FROM	Rate	Tax	Total
Seattle or Portland			
Lower berth, one			
or two persons	\$20.00	\$3.00	\$23.00
Upper berth, one			
or two persons	15.20	2.28	17.48
Drawing Room, two			
or more persons	76.00	11.40	87.40

(Other accommodations available, depending on type of sleeping cars that Pullman Company assigns).

Montana Columbias in Texas

L. A. Nordan of San Antonio, Texas, has purchased the registered Columbia flock of Ernest White at Rollins, Montana. Buying a large part of the White entries in the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association Sale in Minot, North Dakota, last fall, Mr. Nordan then flew to the Montana ranch of Mr. White to purchase another deck of ewes and finally to buy his entire lot of registered ewes, about 400 head.

"While it is a long way from Montana glacier lilies to the bluebonnets of Texas," Mr. White says in writing about the sale, "this isn't exactly an experiment with Mr. Nordan, as he bought about 50 of our ewes a year ago and had such success with them that he decided there was definitely a place in Texas for Columbias."

Mr. Nordan is an independent oil operator and is developing his Columbia sheep establishment a few miles out of San Antonio on the road to El Paso.

Tentative Program

84TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, Texas

Tuesday, February 1, 1949

- 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.—Registration of Delegates (Head of Stairs, Mezzanine)
2:00 p.m.—Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Mezzanine B (Mezzanine Floor)
7:30 p.m.—Executive Committee Meeting, National Wool Growers Association, Mezzanine B (Mezzanine Floor)

Wednesday, February 2, 1949

- 8:30 a.m.—Registration of Delegates, Mezzanine Floor
9:30 a.m.—Music—Crystal Ballroom and Foyer

10:00 a.m.—OPENING OF CONVENTION

Sylvan J. Pauly, Presiding

Invocation—

Address of Welcome—Charles W. Anderson, County Judge, Bexar County

Response to Address of Welcome—Howard Vaughn, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association, Dixon, California

CONVENTION SESSION

Clayton Puckett, Chairman

President's Address—Sylvan J. Pauly

"We Are the Salt of the Earth," Mrs. Delbert Chipman, President, Ladies' Auxiliary

"Legislative Activities"—J. B. Wilson, Chairman, Legislative Committee

"Wool Freight Rates"—Charles E. Blaine, Association Commerce Specialist

Secretary's Report—J. M. Jones and E. E. Marsh
Announcements

2:00 p.m.—COMMITTEE MEETINGS

General Resolutions—Ira Staggs, Chairman, President, Oregon Wool Growers Association
(Meet in Chairman's Room at his designation)

Wool Marketing—Ray W. Willoughby, Chairman, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association
Army Room (Third Floor)

Lamb Marketing—J. H. Breckenridge, Chairman, President, Idaho Wool Growers Association
Mezzanine C (Mezzanine Floor)

Forestry Committee—Howard Flitner, Chairman, Vice President, Wyoming Wool Growers Association
Parlor B (Third Floor)

Public Lands Committee—Ralph R. Reeve, Chairman, Past President, Colorado Wool Growers Association
Parlor C (Third Floor)

Predatory Animal Committee: B. H. Stringham, Chairman, Past Vice President, Utah Wool Growers Association
Victory Room (Third Floor)

Transportation Committee—James A. Hooper, Chairman, Secretary, Utah Wool Growers Association
(Meet in Chairman's Room or at his designation)

Nominating Committee—T. J. Drumheller, Chairman, Honorary President, National Wool Growers Association
(Meet in Chairman's Room or at his designation)

Budget Committee—G. N. Winder, Chairman, Past President, National Wool Growers Association
(Meet in Chairman's Room or at his designation)

General Policy Committee—Sylvan J. Pauly, Chairman, President, National Wool Growers Association
(Meet at call of Chairman)

8:00 p.m.—FASHION SHOW—"Make It Yourself With Wool"

Crystal Ballroom and Foyer

Thursday, February 3, 1949

9:30 a.m.—GENERAL SESSION—Crystal Ballroom and Foyer

John A. Reed, Chairman

Movie—"Montana Woolies"—Everett Shuey, Secretary, Montana Wool Growers Association

Special Presentation by Sylvan J. Pauly, President, National Wool Growers Association

"Public Relations in the Livestock Business"—Alan Rogers, Public Relations Director, American National Live Stock Association

Special Report, Western Experimental Stations, Prof. P. E. Neale, New Mexico A.&M. College

Action on Committee Reports—

Report of General Resolutions Committee—Ira Staggs, Chairman

Report of Public Lands Committee—Ralph R. Reeve, Chairman

Report of Forestry Committee—Howard Flitner, Chairman

2:00 p.m.—WOOL SESSION—Crystal Ballroom and Foyer

H. J. Devereaux, Chairman

Movie: "Men and Mobs"—Australian Sheep Industry
"Wool Production in Ohio"—Harold DeVos, Manager, Ohio Wool Marketing Association

"The American Wool Council"—F. E. Ackerman, Executive Director of the Council

"Basic Research for Wool"—Dr. J. H. Dillon, Director of Research, Princeton Textile Institute, Princeton University.

Action on Committee Reports—
 Report of Wool Marketing Committee—Ray W. Wil-
 loughby, Chairman
 Report of Transportation Committee—James A.
 Hooper, Chairman
 Report of Predatory Animal Committee: B. H. String-
 ham, Chairman

6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.—SMORGASBORD

**9:00 p.m.—ANNUAL ASSOCIATION BALL—Crystal
 Ballroom**

Friday, February 4, 1949

**9:30 a.m.—LAMB SESSION—Crystal Ballroom and
 Foyer**

Wallace Ulmer, Chairman

"Stockyards Problems"—A. Z. Baker, President,
 American Stockyards Association

"Do the American People Like Lamb?"—R. C. Pol-

lock, General Manager, National Live Stock and
 Meat Board, Chicago, Illinois

"Interdependence Between Farm and Range Sheep
 Production"—R. E. Miller, Sheep Specialist, Uni-
 versity of Kentucky

"Recent Developments in Lamb Feeding"—J. C. Pet-
 ersen, President, Petersen Sheep Company, Spen-
 cer, Iowa

Action on Committee Reports—

Report of Lamb Marketing Committee—J. H. Breck-
 enridge, Chairman

Report of Nominating Committee—T. J. Drumheller,
 Chairman

Election of Officers

1:00 p.m.—LUNCHEON AND FINAL MEETING

Executive Committee, National Wool Growers
 Association

Mezzanine B (Mezzanine Floor)

Tentative Program

**TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION,
 LADIES' AUXILIARY**

**To the National Wool Growers Association
 Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, Texas**

Tuesday, February 1, 1949

Bazaar and Displays, Parlor A (third floor)

1:00 to 5:00 p.m.—Registration of Delegates

1:00 to 5:00 p.m.—Tours of San Antonio

**6:30 p.m.—Ladies' Auxiliary Executive Committee Dinner
 North Terrace (Mezzanine Floor)**

Wednesday, February 2, 1949

Bazaar and Displays Continued
 Parlor A (third floor)

**9:30 a.m.—Joint Meeting with National Wool Growers
 Association**

Crystal Ballroom (Mezzanine Floor)

Address—"We are the Salt of the Earth"—Mrs. Del-
 bert Chipman, President, Women's Auxiliary to
 the National Wool Growers Association

**12:00 Noon—Ladies' Luncheon—Style Show
 Menger Hotel**

**3:00 p.m.—Promotional Institute
 Pan-American Room (third floor)**

Talk and Special Feature—Tom Chase, Agricultural
 Research Department, Swift and Company, Chi-
 cago

**5:30 p.m.—Early Dinner for Contestants, Judges, State
 Presidents and Executive Board
 Armour and Company, Chicago, Hosts
 North Terrace (Mezzanine Floor)**

8:00 p.m.—"Make It Yourself—With Wool" Fashion Show

Music furnished by Swift & Company, San Antonio
 Crystal Ballroom (Mezzanine Floor)

Thursday, February 3, 1949

Bazaar and Displays Continued
 Parlor A (third floor)

**10:00 a.m. to 12:00 Noon—Promotional Institute Continued
 Demonstration in Weaving—Mrs. Alan Baker, In-
 structor of Hill County Wool and Mohair Cen-
 ter, Kerrville, Texas.**

Demonstration in promotional activities from all
 other States

**12:30 p.m.—Ladies' Luncheon; Contest of Formals and
 Housecoats; Crowning of "Queen of the Woolies"**

**2:00 p.m.—Joint Meeting with National Wool Growers
 Association**

Crystal Ballroom (Mezzanine Floor)
**3:30 to 5:30 p.m.—"Merienda" Tea, given by Women's
 Auxiliary, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Assn.**

Governor's Palace

6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.—SMORGASBORD

9:00 p.m.—Annual Association Ball

Crystal Ballroom (Mezzanine Floor)

Friday, February 4

Bazaar and Displays Continued
 Parlor A (third floor)

**8:00 a.m.—"Dutch" Installation Breakfast honoring all
 past National Auxiliary Presidents and State Aux-
 iliary presidents of the past two years
 St. Anthony Hotel**

Is A Grazing Fee Increase Coming?

THAT the National Advisory Board Council of the Bureau of Land Management will weigh the matter of increasing fees for grazing in Taylor districts at a meeting in Salt Lake City, January 17-18, has been made known by Director Marion Clawson.

Concern over this matter was aroused by a newspaper story on December 14, quoting Director Clawson, and when asked what the actual situation was, Byron Mock, regional administrator, Salt Lake City, furnished the Wool Grower with a copy of the teletype message received by him from Director Clawson on December 16:

"Some news dispatches from here concerning Kerr's appointment indicated that an increase in grazing fees was under serious consideration, or amendment. This report comes out of some questions asked me at press conference held to announce Kerr's appointment. You have been kept fully informed on this matter. No consideration has been given to raising fees beyond that discussed at Advisory Board Council meeting in Washington in May. Matter will be discussed with Advisory Board Council in Salt Lake City in January. With continued rising costs, grazing fees based on administrative costs will undoubtedly, in time, have to be raised, but nothing under active consideration at present.

Marion Clawson."

Secretary Brannan On Agricultural Aid

"WE need not regard price supports merely as protection against weakness in our economy," said Secretary of Agriculture Brannan in addressing the American Farm Bureau Federation in Atlantic City, New Jersey, December 15, "but as a positive force to bring about stability. While we are examining our program, I believe we should very definitely seek ways of stabilizing high-level production of commodities we need in greater quantities. One of the big problems in agriculture is the need to make long-range plans, and this is particularly true of livestock production. It so happens that these products that call for long-range production planning are major items that we need in greater amount for the better nutrition of our people.

It also happens that greater emphasis on grass and livestock production is a necessary part of better land management leading to soil conservation. Livestock production for a larger market would also mean a larger market for grains that might otherwise be in surplus. Perhaps we have not yet realized the possibilities of using price supports in positive ways that will help bring about long-term stability and help to avoid some of the emergencies in which supports must be used to stop price declines."

The Secretary said he thought that "we ought to take a new look at the present legislation (Agricultural Act of 1948) I have not regarded the present act as really 'firm' legislation." He asked for suggestions on its revision.

"I consider it my job," Mr. Brannan also said, "to help obtain and maintain parity at all times. If there is to be any downward adjustment of the national economy, we are not going to start this time with the farmer. Of course, I don't concede that the economy should or will be constricted. But if it is, we must make very sure that the farmer is not made the goat, as happens so easily. As we all know, farm prices tend to swing widely up and down while production holds firm or rises. In contrast, non-farm prices tend to hold firm while production swings from high to low and back. These tendencies make it necessary

for us to take special precautions to protect farm returns in general.

"I want to say to you that I consider the price support program fundamentally important. It has a bearing on the future of the whole economy, for we know it's mighty hard to have a general depression if agriculture is in good shape financially."

The Secretary advocated that the Commodity Credit Corporation be given the power to keep up adequate storage facilities for agricultural commodities; also that marketing and distribution should be improved through scientific research. As a marketing help he suggested the negotiation of a satisfactory international wheat agreement and declared reciprocal trade agreements and the European Recovery Program essential to the future of world trade.

More Wool Studies

TO find out why wools vary in quality, as well as means of improving this natural fiber, is the purpose of investigations now under way at the Western Regional Research Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture in Albany, California. This is part of the research program made possible by the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946. From the funds provided by that act, also, the Department of Agriculture is making its \$20,000 annual contribution to the Wool Research Project sponsored by the American Wool Council and the International Secretariat at the Princeton Textile Institute (December Wool Grower page 11), which is to run for four years.

The fact that so much has been done through modern chemical and physical science in the development of synthetic fibers, Dr. M. J. Copley, director of the Albany laboratory, points out, makes it important that similar methods be applied to the study of natural fibers such as wool.

Likewise improved methods for scouring grease wool are under consideration at the Albany laboratory along with the expansion of the use of the grease extracted from wool.

The Department of Agriculture has also announced that a five-year study is to be made of the wool apparel needs of this country. Conclusions from the study will indicate the number of sheep and amount of wool production for best utilization of feed resources.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

Conventions

January 13-15: Oregon Wool Growers Association, Portland, Oregon.

January 17-18: Washington Wool Growers Association, Spokane, Washington.

January 24-26: Utah Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

February 1-4: National Wool Growers Association, San Antonio, Texas.

October 25-27: Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Rawlins.

Shows

January 14-22: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

April 9-14: Grand National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.

June 8-10: Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, Salt Lake City, Utah.

October 28-November 6: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.

Ram Sales

May 2-3: California Ram Sale, Sacramento.

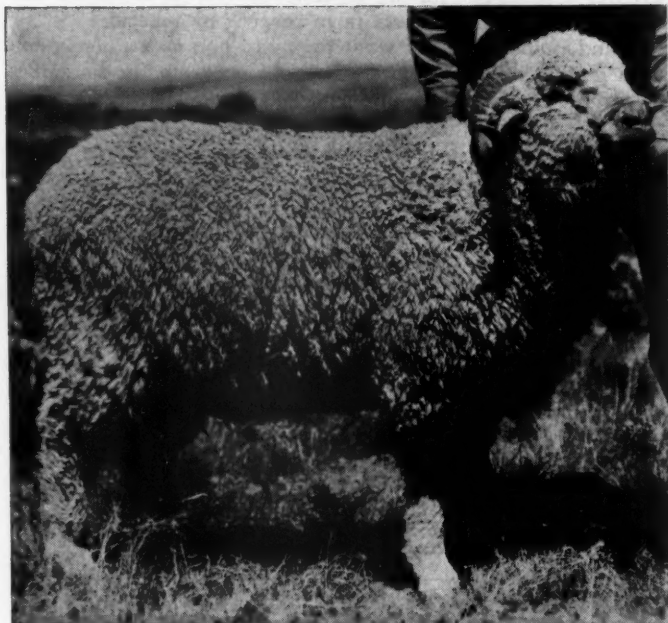
August 3: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer.

August 22-23: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

September 7: Colorado State Ram Sale, Denver.

September 24: Pocatello, Idaho, Range Ram Sale.

December 3: International Hampshire Sheep Breeders Bred Ewe Sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa.



A rugged, smooth, open-face, long staple inbred yearling Rambouillet ram weighing 127 pounds after shearing in range condition, and 179 off the summer range. Length of staple 3.6 inches. Fleece weight about 12 pounds of light-shrink wool.



An inbred yearling Rambouillet ewe in range condition. Grease fleece weight 11 pounds of 3-inch wool. Weight 98 pounds after shearing, or 109 pounds in fleece. Yearling weight off the summer range 122 pounds. A strong, smooth, useful yearling ewe. Both animals owned by the Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Dubois, Idaho.

Dangers And Benefits Of Inbreeding

BY JULIUS E. NORDBY,

Director, U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and
Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory

THE above title, upon which the editor of the National Wool Grower requested this article prepared, is severely to the point and offers very little if any opportunity for opinion to command priority over facts. It will be the aim therefore to call the plays directly in line with facts as we know them today.

In pursuing an inbreeding program there are casualties along the way—hence the dangers in inbreeding. But the casualties should not stop the whole parade when basic improvement effort is the objective.

The producer of commercial sheep—the man who is trying to make a living by producing market sheep—is not interested in any system of breeding which may produce casualties. He must do the things that will get for him the largest percentage of strong, useful and profitable lambs. He should, therefore, not inbreed. The facts supporting these statements are that inbreeding often gives rise to some un-

profitable lambs or in some cases a general slight loss in size and vigor and lambs of this kind do not help to pay the bills. Moreover, we have ample research evidence now that there may be slightly more sterility or low fertility in inbred males, and that inbred females may be more apt to be indifferent producers and poor mothers. This, of course, occurs also in animals that are not inbred, and we shall not forget them either in this discussion.

The producer of market sheep is not a specialist in animal breeding. That is not his field of activity. But he is a specialist in the production of market lambs and generally does a satisfactory job within the limits of the inheritance of the flocks with which he is working. He will succeed, therefore, in proportion as breeders of rams make available improved rams.

From here on, in this story, the producer of commercial sheep can, therefore, sort of sit around on the sidelines watching the performance as the

benefits of inbreeding are discussed. We shall come back to him, however, a little later. Obviously the research worker and the breeder of stud and range rams will be basically concerned in a program that offers encouragement in fundamental progress. But their aim will be to produce sheep with increased usefulness which will eventually come to full fruition in the commercial flocks. While, therefore, the producer of market sheep may be watching the application of science to his industry from the sidelines, he should understand that the object of a systematically planned program of inbreeding is to direct the expression of the natural laws that govern the transmission of bad as well as good qualities, of the bad qualities so their effects can be reduced, of the good ones so theirs can be increased.

The laws that govern inheritance are natural laws. All of the heritable qualities that give expression to the characteristics which work for good or

bad in a sheep function according to relatively fixed patterns and make no mistake, they boss the job. These laws are for all practical purposes unchangeable but some are not fully understood yet. But the hope of the livestock breeder lies in the fact that the function—the practical outcome influenced—can be in the proportion in which we are successful in changing the heritable qualities that enter into the expression of the laws and these are not fixed. If they were fixed there would be no opportunity for improvement. For instance, if we desire to change the length of wool in a flock we increase the selection pressure for length. The usual way of doing that is to select rams that are known to produce long wool. A somewhat surer way is to select rams that have long wool and are known to have produced maximum increase in the length of wool in the lambs they have sired. And, of course, we must select for length of wool in the ewe flock also. But in either event we are changing the heritable qualities for wool length that enter into the material with which the laws that govern inheritance for wool length operate. We have not changed the laws. This, of course, is common knowledge, but it is mentioned here to facilitate the understanding of changes that are brought about through inbreeding. The results, good or bad, are merely the normal functioning of natural laws in line with our ability to direct their expression by changing the materials with which they function.

While selection alone is fairly effective in increasing staple length, it is not so effective for increasing mutton conformation, condition or fertility improvements. For these and similar traits we must seek methods which do not depend on selection alone.

Why then do we inbreed? Let us for the sake of this discussion answer, "Because we have to inbreed," and then attempt to defend that answer. This answer may imply that other forms of breeding are inadequate in meeting the urgent requirement for making basic improvement that it is our desire and need to make. Let us test that statement! We shall have to detour a bit to get to the real point, and we are going to start with information of which we all have more or less knowledge.

It is generally understood that the crossing of breeds of comparable merit often produce offspring with increased size, stepped up vigor, improved fleshing qualities, etc. This boost in per-

formance is known as "hybrid vigor" and is in general due to an accumulative effect of favorable heredity from both the parents. For all practical purposes this statement is correct, though recent analyses seem to indicate that hybrid vigor may also be due to qualities which may not be favorable when limited to one breed but which respond favorably when they enter into combination with the heritable qualities of another breed. This detail is not so important in this paper so long as whatever the causes for hybrid vigor are they combine favorably to produce profitable lambs.

For all practical purposes we can say that two breeds which produce hybrid vigor when crossed are unrelated, and are probably only very slightly inbred. They have been bred separately for a very long time, and in

some of our breeds for much more than 100 years. During this long period of time, the heritable qualities for the useful characteristics such as size, fleshing qualities, early maturity, etc., may have become somewhat different even though the total usefulness and general appearance of the two different breeds may be very similar. Now note! Since, in general, the qualities for useful heritable characteristics in our livestock usually dominate over the qualities for inferior characteristics, then the net result, when two breeds are crossed, is a piling up or accumulation of dominant qualities in addition to any advantage that may accrue from bringing unlike heritable material together which steps up the life processes in their offspring and produces hybrid vigor. We shall have to recognize at

(Continued on page 40)



Rambouillet rams, above, and Columbia and Targhee rams, below, just in from the range for shearing. All these rams are more or less inbred.

Range Reseeding— No Panacea For All Conservation Ills

BY HAROLD J. BURBACK,

Regional Chief, Soil and Moisture Conservation, Colorado-Utah Region,
Bureau of Land Management

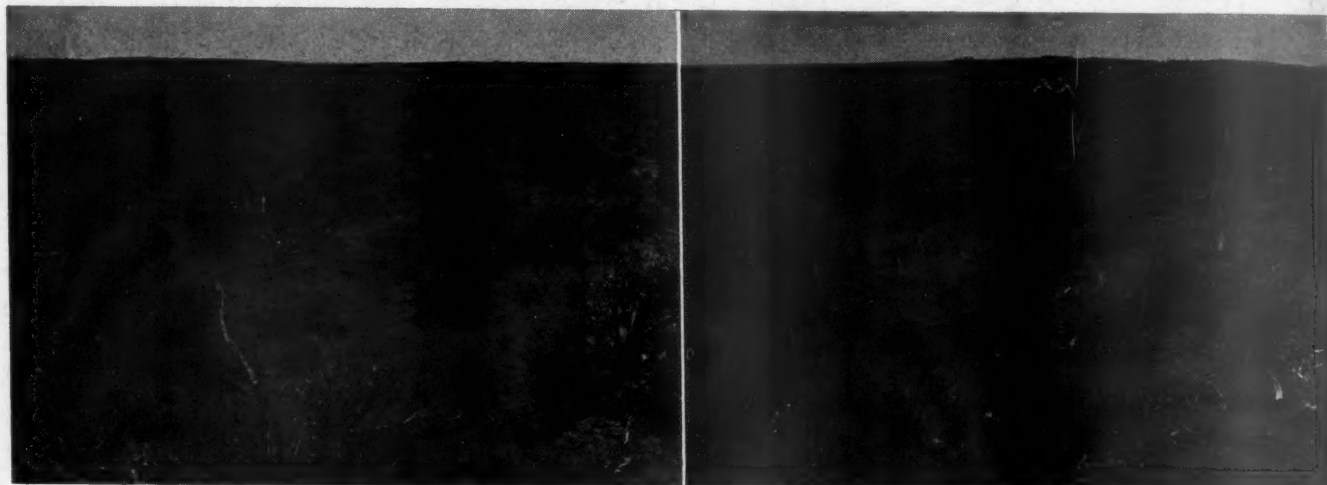
THE reseeded of our western ranges is currently riding the crest of popular favor. Magazines and newspapers devote volumes of space to extolling the virtues of making the desert "bloom as a rose." Even Congress and congressional committees have been enthralled by its possibilities. Stockmen and sportsmen alike are range reseed-

reservoirs, and still another is the realization that we have reached the limit of our frontiers and must now develop means to increase the resource value of lands greatly depleted and suddenly found potentially valuable.

Modern machinery and equipment has made possible and justifiable the reclaiming of many areas which were

en sum. Government agencies have other factors than immediate returns to wrestle with.

Let us take, for example, Region IV of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior. This Region comprises the States of Utah and Colorado. It has under its supervision 34 million acres of public domain,



These "before" and "after" pictures show what can be done in reseeded. At the left is shown a section of the upper drainage area of East Coyote Creek in Grazing District No. 6, Utah. Note the complete lack of understory in sagebrush. Twenty-four hundred acres of this type of land have already been reseeded to rye and crested wheatgrass, and there are probably 40,000 acres similar to this which are adaptable to reseeded in this area. At the right is seen part of a 320-acre stand of crested wheatgrass, a successful reseeded operation in the same general area as the "before" picture.

ing conscious. One group of deer hunters was asked by its sportsman's organization to take a little sack of range grass seed with them while hunting in almost inaccessible areas to scatter where they thought it would increase deer forage. Incidentally, the seed was furnished by the organization.

What seems to be the reason for this sudden and almost universally keen interest in the subject? There are many answers.

One is a general awareness of an ever-growing population pressure and its resultant demand for greater meat production. Another is the growing interest in renewable resource conservation, prevention of soil erosion and its resultant effect on silting of our

impractical to rehabilitate under the old "horse and buggy days."

There is a certain analogy between the reworking of the "tailings" and dumps of many of our abandoned mining projects and the rehabilitation of our ranges. As minerals become more valuable and modern methods of recovery more practical, mine refuse has been known to be profitably worked two and three times in a decade. As land values increase, more money may be profitably spent on rehabilitation than was possible in eras of low values.

Private individuals can place range reseeded on a purely dollar-and-cents basis. They can mathematically determine how much of an increase in pounds of beef or mutton can be secured through an expenditure of a giv-

24 million acres of which are in Utah, and 10 million acres in Colorado. These lands are the residue of a once vast domain and are not now in private ownership primarily because they just weren't worth owning and couldn't support the local and State tax structures. Low precipitation, poor soils, active erosion, inaccessibility were all factors in its retention in public ownership. Only recently has it become suddenly valuable in the eyes of the public for the reasons mentioned earlier in this article. Under the Taylor Grazing Act, the Bureau of Land Management is charged with a very definite mandate: "To stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and

development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, . . ." Definitely that is a man-sized order. Costs and results require a vastly different perspective and approach than that of the private owner. Control of erosion, not always measurable in immediate dollar-and-cents return, is a paramount issue. The Soil and Moisture Conservation Branch in the Division of Range Management is responsible for the restoration, first, of the critically depleted lands and their maintenance in the fullest state of productivity; and secondly, to prevent the other lands from further deterioration, and to restore as soon as possible, those lands which are less seriously depleted. The beneficial effects of erosion control may not be discernible on the land actually treated but on lands further downstream through elimination of devastating floods or silting of reservoirs.

Reseeding is one method employed to good advantage, but not the only one. Such a method may cost several times the value in increased forage for livestock, but its cost in excess of forage value can be justified if costly erosion is controlled.

However, reseeding has very definite limitations—a point not always realized by the layman, who looks upon reseeding as a "panacea for all ills."

It is a comparatively new science with few precedents to go by. We have found many exceptions to what we thought were well-established facts. There are, however, some very definite fundamentals which govern our decisions to reseed or not to reseed and with what variety of seed. Here we should like to enunciate some of them and discuss them more fully, item by item:

- (1) Reasons for reseeding—erosion control—increased forage.
- (2) Precipitation and climate.
- (3) Present use and range management control.
- (4) Present and past forage cover and soils.
- (5) Cooperation and help of range users.
- (6) Type of seed available commercially.
- (7) Methods of seed planting.
- (8) Cost of reseeding in relation to potential results.

Simply expressed, conservation is "use without abuse." Drastic elimination of livestock use in a world crying for meat and meat products in order that posterity might be benefited hardly seems the proper approach. If we

can't conserve with reasonable use and with some consideration for the economy of our paramount western resource (the livestock industry), we had better change our philosophy and replace it with a more sane approach. Man has abused our renewable resources the world over, but his deprecations have been greatly exaggerated. Perhaps such an exaggeration may have been necessary to secure public attention to a very definite problem. Scare headlines always bring about public curiosity and attention if not direct interest. There always is a dang-

er, however, of crying "wolf" so often that you defeat your own purpose in an attempt to accomplish a definite public reaction. Due consideration must be given to our contemporaries as well as our future generations.

As far as the Bureau of Land Management is concerned in its administration of the Taylor Grazing Act, we have a mandate to "stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range" and we assume that to mean not only a future livestock industry but the one of today. We inject the above discussion because it directly affects our approach to any conservation program, including reseeding.

We consider reseeding in order to accomplish two major results; that is, to increase carrying capacity of a given area, and to stop, or slow up, the action of flash floods and runoff and thus prevent erosion.

The Precipitation Factor

Annual and seasonal precipitation is definitely a major factor in the success of a reseeding project. Most of the commercially available seeds for use in areas administered by the Bureau of Land Management are the wheatgrass variety, particularly the crested wheatgrass. So far as present knowledge is concerned, 8 inches of annual precipitation seems to be a minimum for successful planting. Since much of our lands have a precipitation range of from 4 to 14 inches, with the bulk of it around 6 to 10 inches, it can be seen how much of a gamble we are taking. Not only does the annual rainfall materially influence possibilities of success, but the season at which it falls is equally important. We have found fall reseeding most satisfactory—just in time to take advantage of the usual late fall, winter, and early spring rains and snows.

So many factors are involved that it is a gamble at all times in country such as we administer. Under favorable conditions, spring seeding is satisfactory providing there are sufficient summer showers to keep the new grass shoots alive after germination. Many failures can be directly attributed to the languishing of the tender seed sprouts after a successful germination but prior to a long dry spell that dries up the young plants. Crested wheatgrass seeds have been known to lie dormant for several years without losing their germination qualities if no moisture sprouts the seeds. However,

NEW DIRECTOR OF GRAZING



Gerald M. Kerr

Gerald M. Kerr, Salt Lake City, has been named chief of the Division of Grazing of Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior. The appointment was made by Secretary Krug of the Department on December 13 following the resignation of J. Will Robinson on December 9. Mr. Robinson, former Congressman from Utah, has been chief of the Grazing Division since 1947.

A graduate of the Utah State Agricultural College and the son of one of its presidents, Mr. Kerr, who takes over his duties on February 1, has been with the Interior Department since 1917 and most recently as chief of the Branch of Soil and Moisture Conservation in the Division of Grazing at Washington, D. C.

after germination, sufficient moisture is essential to keep the young plants progressing. Crested wheatgrass seed was originally imported from Siberia for its ability to withstand cold and drought so it is quite hardy but not until it gets firmly established.

Control Necessary

There is one established and undisputable fact: You can't reseed or apply any other conservation remedies without administrative control of the area involved. If you can't regulate its use, the planting of seed is just a waste of time. You can no more turn livestock into an area before the young plants have been firmly established than you could pasture a recent seeding of timothy or clover, or alfalfa, in a meadow. Regardless of the hardness of a plant being established, it still requires an opportunity to get firmly rooted. The range manager in charge of the area must first work out with the range user how he can alter his operations to allow for the necessary period of forage growth. Thus, many times a reseeding project involves the construction of preliminary projects, such as allotment or pasture fences, building of water holes and reservoirs to make underutilized or unused areas available and roads or trails to make other areas accessible.

Often these costs prior to reseeding are greatly in excess of the cost of actual reseeding. Nevertheless, without such expenditures, you would either work a tremendous hardship on the range user through requesting a reduction in range use and destroying his economic operation or overload other areas already fully stocked. Many times the latter condition defeats the very purpose of your conservation operations. Cooperation of range users isn't hard to obtain if you follow the American democratic procedure of "government with the consent of the governed." Certainly, no range user is opposed to making certain changes in his operations or even temporarily reducing his range use if he can be assured of reaping, at least partially, the eventual benefits through increased forage and therefore increased carrying capacity on his ranges. There is always considerable difference between cold, stark reduction in numbers to a livestock man and a period of non-use for range rehabilitation.

Forage Cover

An analysis of present forage cover

and lack of forage cover as well as of the soils on an area to be reseeded is of great importance. Is the present cover the result of over-use? Or was there ever any more valuable cover? If the area is badly eroded, was it man-made or was it geologic? Too often a conservationist in his zeal to find new fields to conquer, disregards the fact that some areas never did support a ground cover much more dense or more palatable than the present one. Too often he "views with alarm" the depredations of man as a cause for erosion when the area is the victim of geologic erosion over which man has had little control. Is the soil sterile or supporting a growth of greasewood or similar plants indicating excessive alkalinity? If so, reseeding is probably a waste of energy. The same thing is true if the soil is too shallow to support plant life.

Another important item is the effect of competition between present ground cover and potential cover after reseeding. In areas of low precipitation (6 to 12 inches) the competition for what moisture should fall is exceedingly keen and will support only a limited plant growth. Take sagebrush, for example. A good growth of healthy "Artemesia" is usually indicative of favorable moisture and soil conditions, but unless it is wholly or partially eradicated before reseeding its competition will be too great for the new plants of wheatgrass. Likewise, the sage often shades all of the area and thus prevents the necessary sunshine to reach the plants. Thus, a total or partial removal of the present ground cover is often of prime importance. Numerous methods have been employed. All of them have their limitations. Burning, railing, plowing, disking, and spraying are the most practical to date. Many scientific articles are in print devoted to all of the above. Each has its good and bad points, depending on areas to be treated. Plowing is thorough, but too expensive for the areas of low precipitation or where chances of greatly increasing the forage are slim. Burning is economical, but tricky and hazardous and not always successful. Railing in sagebrush is practical only in heavy, old and brittle stands of tall growth and where ground is fairly level. Under most favorable conditions, only 50 to 70 percent of the sage stand can be eliminated. Disking with the new 12-foot offset disk harrows now on the market is cheaper than plowing and has proved the most successful and practical on our inferior range areas.

The spraying of 2-4-D either by air or by ground methods holds great promise, but is still costly and in the experimental stage. A word of caution: Never totally remove the present sagebrush or other plant cover unless you are in a position to replace it with some soil-binding plant. An area devoid of plant cover may quickly become a serious erosion problem. Sagebrush cover despite its low palatability is a lot better than naked, raw land.

We have experienced many cases where merely the removal of heavy stands of sage will allow the natural reseeding of native grasses or other desert forage plants without employing any artificial methods. An excellent stand of native blue stem, mallow, or gramma is hard to beat and often will fare better than any newly introduced species such as crested wheatgrass.

The availability of seed commercially stated, crested wheatgrass is the only variety we have found universally available that even offers a reasonable chance of succeeding on our ranges. Some of our areas would afford us a better batting average if we could secure such seeds as four-winged saltbush, Indian rice grass, or white sage. These are natives of our areas and have proved their ability to survive in low precipitation ranges, but they are not available in commercial quantities. Furthermore, their germination qualities are surprisingly low.

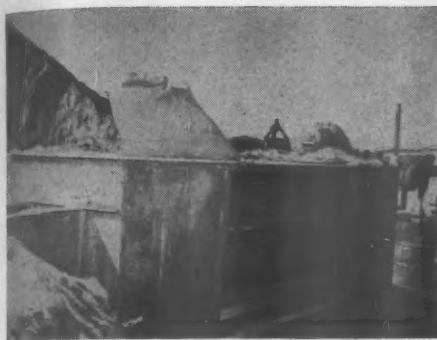
So when we are confronted with a problem of reseeding areas with excessively low rainfall (4 to 8 inches) we are still groping in the dark.

Reseeding Methods, Varied

The actual planting of the seed presents another link in the chain of problems. Ground methods are numerous and show great variation in cost. The method depends greatly upon the type of terrain involved.

A sturdy, wide grain drill pulled over an area after plowing is highly satisfactory if the ground is level and not too rocky. We use a seeder known as the "House Seeder" because it was perfected by Mr. Earl E. House, a district grazer, which is attached to the power takeoff on a tractor that has proved very successful in reseeding in a combination seeding and railing operation. In all methods, care must be taken to cover the seed at a depth of about one-half inch.

(Continued on page 18)



1. Soil and seed for the pellet mixture are shoveled into the hopper on the left and are mixed in the cylinder shown, which screens out foreign and coarse matter. It takes practically 50 pounds of dirt to pelletize one pound of seed. Crested wheatgrass was used on this project. Soil used is from the area surrounding the reseeding project; it is selected

not only for its germination qualities but for its freedom from abrasive materials and with sufficient cohesive properties to form the pellets. In this 15,000-acre reseeding project, 22,500 pounds of seed and 1,080,000 pounds of soil will be used to make pellets.

2. After the soil and seed are screened and blended, the mixture is shoveled into the pellet-making machine. Contract provides that each pellet contain between five and eight seeds.
3. After pellets are made, they are carried along conveyor belt and hoisted to stockpile.

These photographs depict the Skull Valley aerial reseeding project of the Bureau of Land Management. Skull Valley is located approximately 16 miles south and 20 miles west of Tooele, Utah. It is a vast area of semi-desert land used for wintering sheep and cattle. Precipitation averages between nine and ten inches annually and is considered to be typical of Utah's winter range.

Reseeding commenced the latter part of October and these pictures were taken on October 29, 1948. The experiment embraces an area four miles wide and six miles long. The pellet-making machinery pictured above was set up very near the area to be reseeded. Another area adjacent to the pelletizing project will be flown with unpelletized, or naked, seed.

Pictures and legends by E. E. Marsh



4. Here is stockpile of pellets ready for loading into the planes.

5. A Ford tractor equipped with a loader carries the pellets from the stockpile to the plane. Plane

is here being filled and is all ready for the take-off. Directly below the cockpit you can see the device that releases the seeds from the plane as it flies over the area being seeded.

6. A portion of the 15,000 acres to be reseeded. Covering is shadscale with a little cheatgrass interspersed. The picture probably exaggerates the density of the present cover. The shadscale is partially dead.



7. One of the single-motor planes arriving at the reseeding area, ready to seed a strip 13-feet wide.

8. A plane on the project at a 150-foot elevation.

tion. If your eyes are good enough, you will be able to see a scattering of pellets dropping from the plane just back of the wings.

9. A Ford tri-motor plane, an old "war horse,"

of the early 30's, used to reseed part of the project. This plane can carry a load of 3,500 pounds of pellets while the smaller single-motor planes carry about 1,000 pounds.

Our latest venture in the realm of range reseeding is the use of pellets which are flown by plane over the area to be sown.

Flying of naked seed likewise has been done. Air reseeding has tremendous possibilities as it provides a means of tackling rough, almost inaccessible areas which would defy the use of known ground methods. The use of pellets still demands proof that such a method is commensurate with additional cost of pelletizing. Insufficient time has elapsed since its introduction to definitely state its value. There are two types of pellets—one in which soil adjacent to, or from, the area to be reseeded, is used to pelletize the seed. The other or "others" employ a plastic to coat the seed. The latter method has been successfully employed in planting of vegetables and row crops, but only recently has it been used for range seeding on a purely trial basis.

Region IV of the Bureau of Land Management is just completing the pelletizing and sowing by airplane of 15,000 acres of the Federal range in Skull Valley, Utah, by the use of earth pellets containing crested wheatgrass seed. Funds for this project were definitely earmarked for aerial pellet reseeding and it affords an excellent opportunity to explore the possibilities of this process on large areas of semi-desert range at a reasonable cost. Time alone will either prove or disprove its value. Precipitation and initial growing conditions will be an important factor.

We wish to reiterate that reseeding is no cure-all; that it is only one of many methods for rehabilitating ranges and conserving our renewable resources.

Not an Exact Science

Contrary to popular conception, it is not any exact science. Each experience indicates there are almost as many exceptions as there are rules. For those who are interested in the subject, here are some "do's" and "don'ts":

DO:

(1) Be sure area has sufficient precipitation to assure reasonable amount of germination and growth, other things being equal (8 to 14 inches).

(2) At the present time the wheat grasses offer the better possibilities in precipitation range above mentioned. Crested wheatgrass is the most practical
(Continued on page 42)



Depleted sagebrush cover typical of many areas in the West that can be reseeded profitably.

Progress in Range Reseeding

BY W. L. DUTTON,

Chief, Division of Range Management, U. S. Forest Service

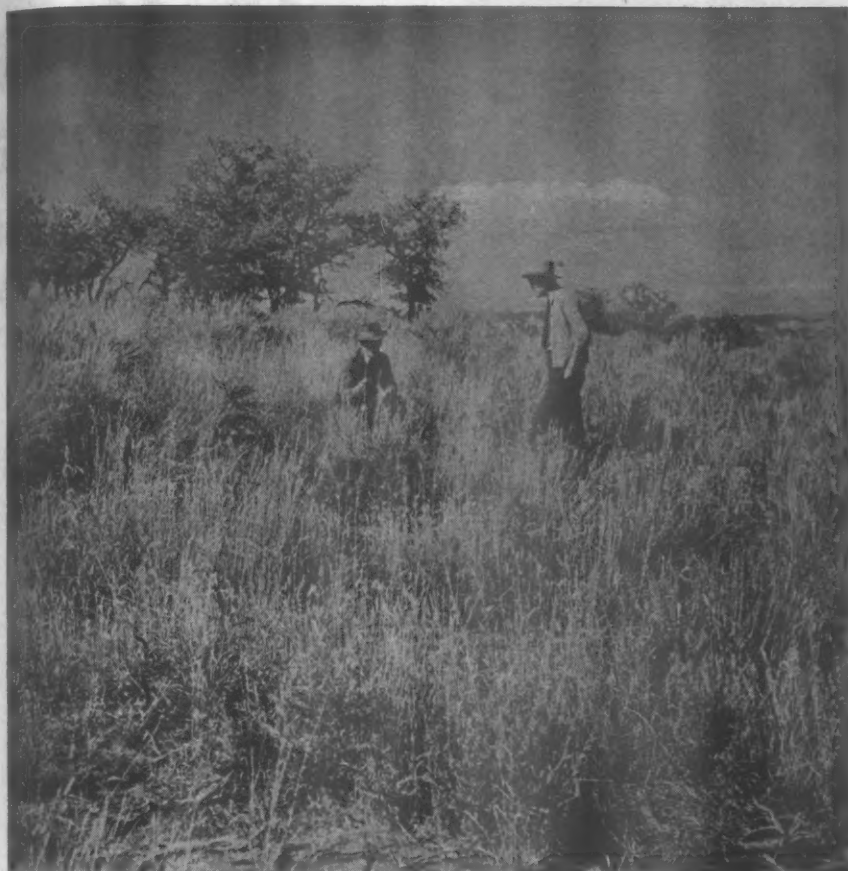
RESEEDING national-forest range lands dates back 40 years to limited experiments undertaken by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Plant Industry. Today it is an important and expanding activity. In the fiscal year 1946 Congress appropriated \$110,000 for range reseeding. For each of the fiscal years 1947 and 1948, \$543,046. In the fiscal year 1949 the amount was increased to \$793,000.

Reports on number of acres reseeded during the current fiscal year are not yet available, but estimates place the area close to 100,000 acres. If this figure is reached during the fiscal year 1949 the total area then covered will be around 300,000 acres.

Research on reseeding work has also been greatly aided in recent years by

increased appropriations for range research. In the fiscal year 1949, \$170,080 was allotted for further study of reseeding methods and development of suitable guides to follow in project reseeding.

The major part of range reseeding funds, both project and research, has been spent in the Intermountain Region in the States of Utah, Idaho and Nevada. There are two reasons for this. First, national-forest areas in these States have proportionately more range suitable for reseeding. Second, past experimentation work in that area, especially in sagebrush types, has already developed usable specifications for proceeding immediately with a greatly expanded program as rapidly as funds are made available. At the



Seeding following burning on Manti National Forest, Utah

same time both project reseeding and reseeding research are being carried on in all of the eleven Western States.

Part of the money appropriated for range reseeding has been used to purchase drills, plows, harrows and other equipment. Cost of the job also includes fencing material and construc-

tion of fencing needed to protect the reseeded areas from grazing use while the grass is becoming established. Some of the funds have gone into the development of improved types of equipment. The new "brushland" plow developed after study of the "stump-jump" plow brought over from

Australia is revolutionary. Tests made this summer with the first model showed amazing performance. Additional plows are now being built in the Forest Service shops at Boise, Idaho, and will be used in reseeding work throughout the West.

Airplane pellet reseeding has been publicized as a rapid and economical method. It is being tried out extensively on one of the Utah forests this summer to determine whether it is suitable to conditions on national-forest ranges. The results of this trial will have an important bearing on future use of the method on national-forest ranges.

Interest in range reseeding generally throughout the West is growing by leaps and bounds. In late August more than 400 men from seven Western States gathered at Valley Falls, Oregon, to witness a demonstration of sagebrush eradication and reseeding methods. The program was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Lakeview, Oregon, and conducted under the technical direction of the Forest Service.

Some 4,000,000 acres of depleted national-forest range could be reseeded with a resulting increase of five to ten times the present grazing capacity. On many sites full use can be made of the range within three years following planting. Much of the depleted area could be revegetated by natural means but this would require very light use, and in some cases complete exclusion of livestock, over a long period of years. Even then the results would fall far short of what could be accomplished by artificial means. There is no profit in waiting. The job had better be done now.



Brushland plow (above) and Dixie pipe harrow (right), developed and constructed by the U. S. Forest Service for range reseeding.





Governor Lee Knous of Colorado crowns Barbara Brill, 17-year-old Denver high school student, "Queen Make It Yourself—With Wool," at the banquet given for all Colorado contestants at Daniel's & Fisher Stores Tea Room in Denver on December 13, 1948. The five other Colorado winners, who, with Miss Brill, will compete in the National Contest in San Antonio, Texas, are shown on the opposite page. (The crown is made of wool.)

THE 1948 annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest ends next month with what is undoubtedly the most enthusiastic support and backing ever given to any home-sewing contest held in the Nation. Although last year's contest was markedly successful, both in telling the story of wool to America and in focusing the public's attention on wool apparel, the present and second annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest is even bigger and better.

The Council, which jointly sponsors the contest with the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association, is receiving and fulfilling daily requests for special information or feature material on the contest. Press, radio and magazine interest has proved that the subject of today's boom in home sewing merged with the story of wool makes "good copy" for editors and readers everywhere.

Auxiliary members, who have worked steadily and enthusiastically all year in 13 States of the union, profess to being tired but happy as the big day—the National Fashion Show at San Antonio, Texas, February 3—draws near. Full-page advertisements, special fashion reviews, radio programs, department store tie-ups and millions of lines of press and magazine copy reflect the efforts and enthusiasm of auxiliary leaders throughout the wool-growing empire.

Not only has the work of the auxiliary members and of the Council paid high dividends in publicity for wool, but in the actual promotion of its use. The thousands of young women who have entered this contest have received encouragement and help from teachers, auxiliary members, 4-H Club members and civic groups who stressed both skill in home-sewing and proper selection and appreciation of fine wool fabric. It is a foregone conclusion that these

All Aboard for National Contest "Make It Yourself—With Wool"

Statement Furnished by the American Wool Council

girls, their families and their friends will make life-long use of their knowledge that "it pays to sew with wool." The young ladies who might feel inadequate to attempt making a full wool suit or coat, now have definite proof that these items can be made, and made to prize-winning excellence, by home-sewers from 14 to 22 years of age.

As the national show arrives, the Council hears good news from all 13 States participating. Although the exact number of young home-sewers entering the contest cannot be determined until all figures are in after the national show, it is safe to say that the number is roughly double that of last year.

At the Texas State contest at San Angelo, 52 girls from that area competed in the regional competition. Eighteen girls were named first, second and third place winners in the two age groups for coats, suits and dresses. An audience of approximately 1500 persons representing all parts of West Texas attended. Besides well-known wool growers and industrialists, there were newspaper men and women from leading publications in central and western Texas.

The show was under the direction of Mrs. John Will Vance, president of the Texas Auxiliary during 1948, and was given with all the showmanship and talent for promoting an idea that Mrs. Vance has shown throughout the year. The American Wool Council, without reservation, commends Mrs. Vance for having proved once and for all that the pride of Texans in the Lone Star State is not just another tall tale. The steady flow of newspaper stories in Texas has only been matched by the other information, bulletins and personal letters with which Mrs. Vance has kept the Council informed on the exact and almost daily status of the contest in Texas.

The energetic never-flagging work of auxiliary leaders in other States has

for the Contest - With Wool"

American Wool Council, N.Y.

also filled the Council's files with newspaper clippings and local information. They have contacted big department stores and canvassed entire States for every available young lady who is, or wants to become, an expert home-sewer.

For instance, in Colorado, Mrs. Dan H. Hughes, auxiliary president of that State, announced early in November that Governor Knous had proclaimed the week of November 1 to 8 as "Make It With Wool Week." She followed this with an avalanche of newspaper stories in all leading Colorado newspapers from one end of the State to the other. The program was also greatly furthered by the dynamic Mrs. Mike Hayes, who served as chairman of the final contest and by Mrs. Brendon Sullivan.

(Continued on page 22)



Mrs. J. W. Vance, president of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Texas Sheep and Goat-Raisers Association during 1948, and Mr. Vance (right) talk wool with Director F. Eugene Ackerman of the American Wool Council at a social event of the recent Texas convention.



More Colorado contestant winners: Left to right, Naoni Inai, 22, Denver University senior, first prize, Senior Coats; Patricia Gore, 18, Grand Junction, high school student, first prize Senior Suits; Mary Janitell, 21, Fountain, 4-H Club Girl, and now a student in nursing, first prize Senior Dresses; Jeanne Brooks, 17, Kersey, 4-H Club girl, first prize Junior Suits; Helen Martin, 16, Sanford, high school student, first prize Junior Coats.

Previous to Mrs. Hughes' work on the contest, Mrs. Eugene O'Connor, who was president of the Colorado Auxiliary when the contest was first opened, did a yeoman's job both on keeping the West informed of what Colorado was doing and in channeling important information to the American Wool Council.

Mrs. John W. Jones, president of the auxiliary in Idaho, spread the news of the contest both by personal speaking engagements and writing. Mrs. Jones worked, as the other leaders did, with the full-time support and aid of scores of auxiliary women, including Mrs. Merle Drake, under whose direction and encouragement last year's

State contest was brought to a successful completion.

Mrs. Howard Flitner, president of the Wyoming Auxiliary, made certain that her State would stand out in the national competition by personally corresponding with schools, 4-H groups and business girls. Mrs. Flitner had the able assistance of Mrs. O. T. Evans, the new co-chairman of the Wyoming contest for 1949 and Mrs. Mae Baird, agent of the Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service.

Mrs. Emory C. Smith, president of the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary, early in the contest recognized the promotion value of Miss Elizabeth Bryan, the young lady from Utah who last year walked off with the national "sweepstakes" prize for her excellently made coat. Miss Bryan appeared, by Mrs. Smith's arrangement, on local radio broadcasts, and was featured in a number of newspaper stories concerning the second annual contest. Mrs. Smith arranged for posters to be displayed in such Utah stores as Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. C. Penney, Auerbach's and Z.C.M.I.

Mrs. Ward Van Horn of South Dakota is another auxiliary president who cannot be left out of any general remarks about excellent leadership toward making the second annual home sewing contest the success it has already proved to be. Mrs. Van Horn has taken infinite care that every contestant in South Dakota understands clearly the rules of the contest and that no girl, regardless of how small the town in which she lives, is unaware of the contest and its prizes.

Mrs. W. A. Roberts of the Washington Auxiliary has been exceedingly active since the beginning of the contest in distributing information to schools, colleges and other groups in that State. Although Washington is the State farthest away from Texas, where the National will be held, Mrs. Roberts saw to it that enthusiasm and interest was kept at a peak. The large number of Washington girls participating in the contest is a tribute to the energetic activity of Mrs. Roberts and other members and officers of that auxiliary.

Besides other leaders and the scores of auxiliary members working almost night and day to make wool the home-sewing fabric of the Nation, there are three hard-working officers of the National Wool Growers Association who deserve the salute of the entire wool-growing industry for their work on the contest.



South Dakota Tops: Susan Schoonmaker, Igloo, first in Junior Suits; Roxie May Doud, Vale, first in Junior Dresses; Anita Lakson, Belle Fourche, first in Junior Coats; Eunice Gutormson, Huron, second in Senior Dresses; Louise Redmond, Belle Fourche, first in Senior Dresses; Catherine Furois, St. Onge, second in Junior Dresses; Mary Bernadine Furois, St. Onge, first in Senior Coats. Jean Mauch, Belle Fourche, first in Senior Suits, was not present when the picture was taken.



The chairmen of the Colorado districts for Make It Yourself—With Wool contest witness the signing of a proclamation by Governor Lee Knous, making November 1st to 8th, "Make It Yourself—With Wool Week." Left to right, Mrs. Brendon Sullivan, Meeker; Mrs. Hugh Clark, Nathrop; Mrs. Angus McIntosh, Las Animas; Mrs. Joe Zubizarreta, Montrose; Mrs. Dan H. Hughes, Montrose, president of the Colorado Auxiliary; Mrs. Mike Hayes, Denver, and Miss Frances Carpenter, Denver.

Harry J. Devereaux, president of the American Wool Council, personally kept in touch with every step of South Dakota's progress in the setting up of the contest, the local fashion shows and in the most minute details of the whole State's participation. Besides his letters to the Council and his advice and interest in all matters, Mr. Devereaux was in constant contact with auxiliary members throughout South Dakota.

As secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, J. B. Wilson has long shown an almost boundless energy in following up every project launched by the National Wool Growers or the American Wool Council. He has not made an exception of this contest. His attendance at meetings, his speeches, his letters and his interviews with newspapers have left a trail of sharpened enthusiasm and interest in both the contest and wool as the Nation's most important apparel fabric.

Last, but far from least in effort and hard work, the Council commends en-

thusiastically the activities of Mrs. Delbert Chipman, president of the National Auxiliary, in regard to the "Make It Yourself With Wool" Contest. She has traveled extensively in behalf of this project and has attended meetings not only of groups directly concerned with the contest but of affiliate groups such as the 4-H Clubs. Although exceedingly busy with contest planning, Mrs. Chipman took time out to attend the recent 4-H Congress at Chicago due to its participation in a wool promotion project.

Following the National Fashion Show next month, the American Wool Council hopes to give specific contest entry figures for each State and to mention the names and activities of those persons not included in the above list. At the moment, the Council would like all members of the auxiliary and all officers of the National Wool Growers Association, to realize that their work is not going on without appreciation and recognition from "the office in New York."

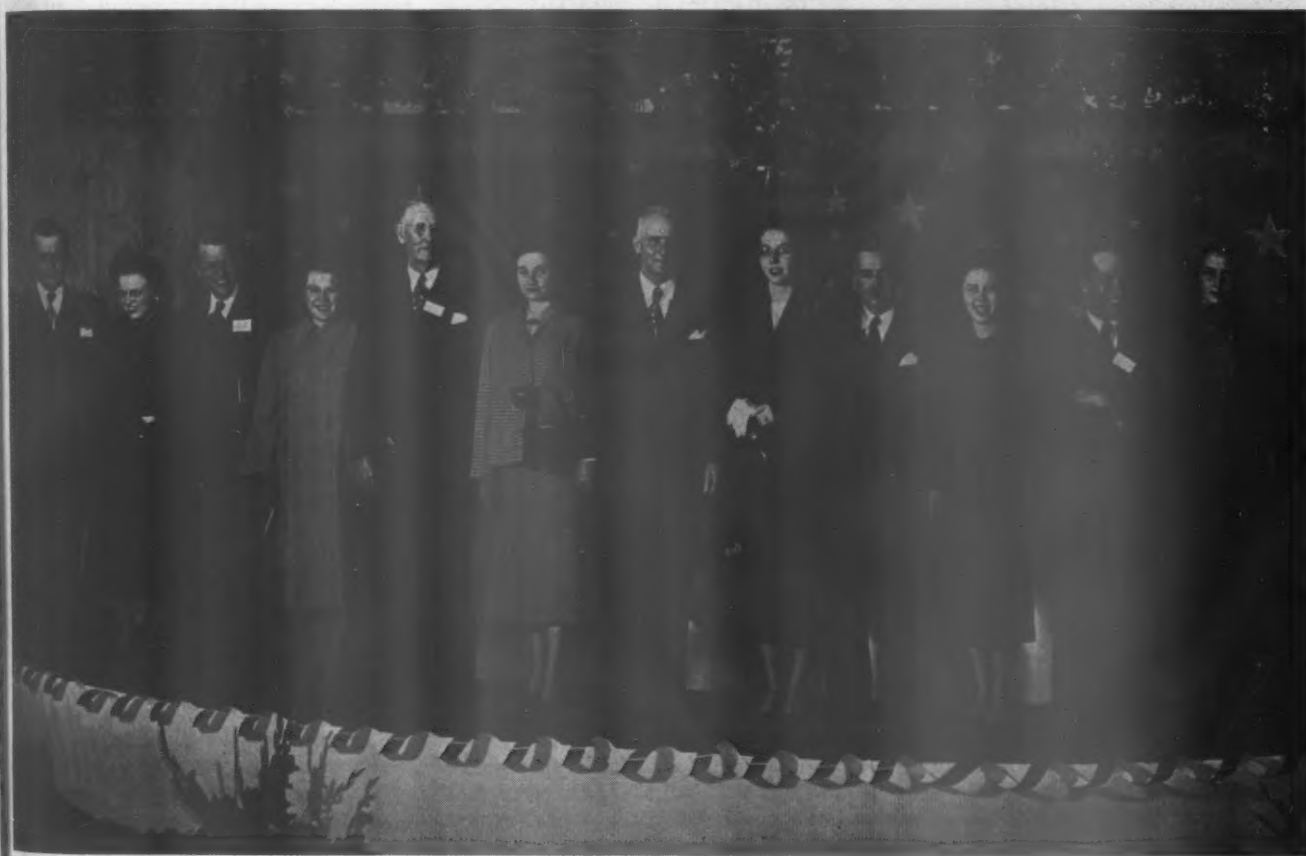
International Wool Show

THE University of Wyoming, Laramie, brought home all of the high awards at the wool show of the 1948 International Live Stock Exposition. With a 64's, 70's, 80's fine combing fleece, they won top place in the market class wool and with a Rambouillet ewe fleece, they took championship honors in the purebred wool division.

The reserve champion fleece in the market class was a 56's, three-eighths blood combing and shown by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbus. McBride & Swenson of Harpster, Ohio, won the reserve championship in the purebred section with a Corriedale ewe fleece.

ANOTHER FREIGHT HIKE

The Interstate Commerce Commission on December 30 granted railroads temporary increases in freight rates ranging from 4 to 6 percent in different territories. Total increases in freight rates since June 30, 1946, now amount to 52 percent.



Winners in the Texas style show, labeled "a grand affair," are shown here with the men who gave each of them \$50. Left to right, M. C. Puckett, Fort Stockton; Miss Jennie Boyer Montgomery of Smithfield, named outstanding winner with her coat that placed first in the Senior Division; Horace Fawcett, Del Rio; Sue Milligan, Coleman, first in Junior Coats; J. T. Davis, Sterling City; Betty Jane Donaldson, Sterling City, first in Senior Suits; J. S. Farmer, Junction, new president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association; Ramona Manning, Fort Worth, first in Junior Suits; Ray Willoughby, San Angelo; Mary Louise Hoelscher, San Antonio, first in Senior Dresses; J. C. Mayfield, Juno; and Loyce Lehman, San Antonio, first in Junior Dresses.

Thirty-third Annual For Texas

UNDER skies darkened only by clouds of dust, over 500 sheep and goat raisers with their wives arrived at the Cactus Hotel, San Angelo, December 6, for the 33rd annual convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

There seemed to be two problems of major concern to the sheep and goat

major problem long. It is the decision of the goat producers to ask for a price support program for mohair and also that it be given equal treatment with other agricultural commodities in any long-range agricultural program.

Texas is a land of diversified interests and the sheep and goat industry plays its part in this great State. Of the 254 counties in the State, sheep and goats are produced in 250 of them.

The Cactus Hotel seethed with activity all three days of the convention (December 6 to 8) with directors' meetings, committee meetings, and convention sessions.

President Clayton Puckett reviewed association activities for the year, of which there were many, and Secretary Ernest Williams reported the finances of the association, which usually falls

Many subjects of interest were presented to the delegation. Robert E. Pent, president of the Pioneer Worsted Mills, New Braunfels, Texas, covered the subject of wool manufacturing in the West and had a very interesting display of products from his mill.

Nathaniel E. Duval of the Massachusetts Mohair Plush Company of Boston, called the attention of mohair growers to the fact that mohair was losing its good name through adulteration. He pointed out the need for "truth in fabric" labeling as is now applied to woolen and worsted fabrics, and for mohair promotion and advertising. An assessment of one cent a pound on mohair, he said, would raise a fund of \$150,000 for this work.

Paul Walser, State conservationist, pictured very realistically the need for the building up of the natural resources through intelligent utilization of the land.

F. Eugene Ackerman, executive director of the American Wool Council, warned of the inroads of synthetics, particularly on the summer-weight fabrics for men's and women's clothing and stressed the necessity for a much larger promotion program for wool if it is to maintain its position in this fabric field.

P. O. Wilson, secretary-manager of the National Livestock Producers Association, Chicago, Illinois, explained the operation of this rancher and farmer cooperative. It was his feeling that there was not sufficient packer competition in the buying and killing of lambs for the grower to receive what he was entitled to.

W. J. McAnelly, president, Intermediate Credit Bank, Houston, Texas, told the growers that he wanted to know what the credit policy should be in drouth-stricken areas on sheep. Sheep paper in Texas, he stated, is fast becoming a major problem for lending institutions.

Mrs. J. W. Vance, president of the Texas Women's Auxiliary, addressed the final business session of the men's meeting, reporting on the activities of the Auxiliary, and thanking the men for their support. Mrs. Felix Real, Jr. of Kerrville succeeded Mrs. Vance as president of the Women's Auxiliary.

As usual, the Texas people in charge of arrangements, warehousemen and the City of San Angelo made everyone feel at home with splendid entertainment.

The Make It Yourself With Wool contest at the buffet dinner and dance was outstanding and Texas will be well



Texas officers selected for 1949: Left to right, Frank Roddie, Brady, new second vice president; J. S. Farmer, Junction, president; J. C. Mayfield, Juno, first vice president; and Ernest L. Williams, San Angelo, secretary.

producers. The primary problem is the terrific drouth which, although spotted, is the worst in 50 years in some areas. Thousands of sheep and goats have been shipped from west Texas. Most of the cattle are already gone, and it is estimated the tonnage of wool for 1949 will be down as much as 50 percent.

The second major concern is how to dispose of mohair at a price that will pay production costs. Of course, if the drouth continues that won't be a ma-

to the secretary's lot to do. Even with decreased numbers, due to the doubling of the dues, the Texas Association should maintain its financial stability.

J. B. Wilson, legislative representative of the National Wool Growers Association, and Secretary Jones spoke on affairs affecting the sheep industry from a national standpoint, expressed the need for a better public relations program, and suggested a revised wool support program for the consideration of the growers.

represented at the national contest in San Antonio. Miss Jennie Boyer Montgomery of Smithfield, Texas, was judged outstanding winner and also first in the coat division.

The producers named to guide the association activities for Texas for the coming year are J. S. Farmer, Junction, president; J. C. Mayfield, Juno, first vice president; Frank Roddie, Brady, new second vice president; Ernest L. Williams, San Angelo, secretary; and Miss Claudine Weaver, San Angelo, assistant secretary.

San Antonio was selected as the location of the next annual convention and the first quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors in 1949 will be held in Del Rio.

TEXAS RESOLUTIONS

Requested Congress to repeal the Federal law requiring that goat meat be sold under the name of chevon.

Believed that an equitable tariff is the soundest approach to protection of wool and mohair and asked Congress for such protection on the basis of the difference between costs of production here and in foreign countries.

Opposed reciprocal trade agreements as they are being administered by the State Department; approved an independent body for reviewing all proposed cuts in tariff, and recommended this plan be continued and improved upon.

Demanded Bureau of Customs collect duties on all grades of foreign wool in accordance with the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended and that these collections be made on the basis of grade rather than country of origin.

Asked that wool and mohair be given equal treatment with other agricultural commodities in any long-range agricultural program.

Again asked the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a wool and mohair branch within the Department of Agriculture.

Commended the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the National Wool Growers Association for the work in collecting 75 cents per car for the lamb education program.

Urged the Texas legislature to approve, fully, items in the Texas A & M Station budget for: (1) wool and mohair survey; (2) brush eradication; (3) grasses and legumes improvement; (4) sheep and goat investigations.

Requested continuation of present warehouse contracts with Commodity Credit Corporation and asked CCC to accept insurance charges established by Texas Insurance Commission and that these charges not be used as a basis for canceling contracts with warehouses.

Requested that National Wool Growers Association and American Wool Council make application to the Federal Trade Commission for fair trade practice rules which will require that where the word "mohair" is used on any product without a statement of percentage of mohair present, the product contain a minimum of 50 percent mohair, and on products containing less than 50 percent mohair, an exact statement of the percentage of mohair present be made.

Asked above organizations to inform the Better Business Bureau, merchants and

consumers of deception being practiced relative to adulterated products labeled mohair.

Commended the work of the American Wool Council particularly on the development of the research program and urged wool and mohair growers to contribute more money in the future.

Urged land boundaries of Big Bend Park be fenced with predatory animal proof fence and recommended the Fish and Wildlife Service employ at least four hunters to police and guard the line of the fence.

Requested Texas legislature to increase

salaries for State hunters to a minimum of \$175 per month without reducing number of hunters.

Directed Texas Traffic Counsel to oppose railroads' petition for general increase in rates.

Urged U. S. Department of Interior through its Geological Survey division to make a survey of the underground waters of Texas.

Expressed indebtedness to the Women's Auxiliary for their sponsorship of "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest and praised them for their style show.

J. M. J.

South Dakotans Convene

PREDATORY animal matters and wool sewing contests may seem miles apart. Both, however, commanded the interest and attention of delegates attending the 11th annual convention of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association at Belle Fourche, December 9-10. Sheepmen attending were enriched by some very constructive open discussions on their every-day problems. Delegates were

would make available to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service not less than \$20,000 annually for use in predatory animal control work.

Chairman William L. Johns of the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks made a most interesting address. He said that much talk was being circulated in the State to the effect the predatory animal bounty payments being made were going to



South Dakota banquet group enjoying delicious roast lamb.

also fortunate in hearing addresses by over a half dozen prominent men from various segments of the industry.

One of the most important discussions of the convention concerned predatory animals. Members of the association voted to pass resolutions requesting that there be no change in the present predatory animal laws. Delegates suggested that bounty payments could be further reduced if the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks

"break the Department." In this connection, Johns cited the figures which were prepared by the Pierre office of the Department of Game, Fish, and Parks, showing Commission appropriations of \$179,624.64 for 1946; \$183,376.41 for 1947; and \$91,554.05 for 1948.

Noble E. Buell district agent, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, also addressed the convention. It was his opinion that the Service has contributed greatly to the drastic reduction of pred-

ators in the State, but that the bounty program also had a lot to do with the reduction.

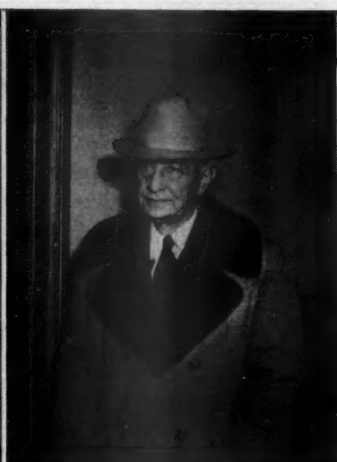
In the discussion following from the convention floor, it was pointed out that the balance of the money used to make the bounty payments was raised by a two-cent-per-head tax on all sheep and cattle in the State (excepting only animals in feed lots) and that the fig-

ments on the Range" by Harry E. Weakly, superintendent of the U. S. Experiment Farm at Newell; an address by C. R. Pritchard, manager of Swift and Company's plant at Watertown, South Dakota; and a report on the Swift tour by Ward Van Horn, president of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association.

During the second day of the con-

Present officers of the association were unanimously reelected as follows: Ward Van Horn, president, Buffalo; Joseph G. Trotter, vice president, Edgemont; and Harry J. Devereaux, secretary-treasurer, Rapid City. A bouquet to these three men is in order for a most constructive and well-organized convention.

E. E. M.



Left, a happy group is snapped at the South Dakota convention banquet. Center, Bert Datin, president Farmers State Bank, Faith, S. D., a real friend of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, assisted in the association's membership drive several years ago by signing up a majority of growers in his county. Right, South Dakota puts the news out. Left to right, announcer from Rapid City radio station; Ward Van Horn, president, W.S.D. S.G.A.; J. B. Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, and legislative chairman for the National Wool Growers Association; and Secretary H. J. Devereaux of the South Dakota group.

ures supplied by the Department of Game, Fish and Parks would indicate that taxes raised in this manner might eventually pay the entire bill.

Western South Dakota sheep growers who made the trip to Belle Fourche also had the pleasure of seeing 36 vivacious, talented young women, 18-22 years of age, model their own suits, coats and dresses in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" sewing contest.

As a result of money raised at the convention banquet through auctioning of a "lamb" cake made by the auxiliary, three girls instead of two will represent South Dakota in the National "Make It Yourself With Wool" competition in San Antonio in February. The three winners are Mary Bernadine Furois, St. Onge; Roxie May Doud, Vale; and Susan Schoonmaker, Igloo.

Other features of the convention sessions making for a very interesting program and an attentive audience were an inspirational talk by National Association President, Sylvan J. Pauly, in which he stressed the importance of the sheep industry in general and what it means to South Dakota particularly; "A Report on Ewe Wintering Experi-

vention, Harry J. Devereaux, president of the American Wool Council, gave a report on various activities. He told of his recent trip to New York at which time the important wool research project was inaugurated. He also mentioned the wide newspaper coverage the Council is getting, especially in heavily populated sections where the metropolitan newspapers have a wide circulation.

Edwin E. Marsh, assistant secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, discussed National Association activities for 1948 and 1949, stressing especially the lamb education program which the Association is now sponsoring.

"Future Legislation" and work ahead in Washington when Congress reconvenes were ably discussed by J. Byron Wilson, chairman of the National Wool Growers Association's legislative committee. This was followed by a panel discussion, at which comments, criticisms and suggestions were welcomed on a proposed National Wool Program following expiration of the present Government wool purchase program in 1950.

INCREASED SHEEP NUMBERS ASKED

A sheep population of 30.5 million head at the end of 1949 is the goal which the U. S. Department of Agriculture asks the sheep industry to achieve.

"The 1949 goal for sheep and lambs," the USDA release of November 30 says, "is intended to increase numbers on farms and ranches during 1949 as much as conditions permit. Expanding sheep production will require several years, and sheepmen are urged to bring about a substantial increase in breeding stock in the year immediately ahead. An increase in stock sheep to at least 30.5 million head by the end of 1949 is considered desirable. Factors responsible for the reduced sheep numbers in recent years have included the low returns received from sheep raising in relation to those obtainable from competitive uses of production resources, difficulties in obtaining herders in the western range country, losses resulting from predatory animals, and feed shortages in some areas."

Auxiliary Affairs

NEW YEAR'S GREETING

The past year has been made more abundant for me through my association with members of the wool growers' associations and the auxiliaries, and I am looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to meeting you all at the coming National Convention at San Antonio, Texas, the first four days of February.

I deeply appreciate the loyalty and earnest efforts of all the auxiliary members and officers and sincerely hope that the coming year will be filled with those things which will give you all happiness.

Mrs. Delbert Chipman,
President, National Auxiliary

The Texas Meeting

THREE hundred women attended the opening session of the convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association Auxiliary at the Melody Club in San Angelo, on December 6-8.

They had come to hear reports on the auxiliary's tenth and most successful year and to make plans for bigger and better things in 1949. Mrs. Aubrey Baugh of Marfa, parliamentarian, told the group, "Businessmen in Marfa tell me that our auxiliary members do more than any other women's organization they know of to advance their husband's businesses!"

Inspiration for further effort was provided by the principal speaker, F. Eugene Ackerman, executive director of the American Wool Council of New York City. Mr. Ackerman described the research program which wool growers from all over the world are initiating at Princeton University and the similar program being conducted at Western Research Laboratory in Albany, California.

Mrs. Ray Willoughby of San Angelo gave the address of welcome from the Board of City Development, San Angelo business houses, and citizens. She paid tribute to the auxiliary-sponsored "Make it Yourself—With Wool" contest not only for its promotion of

woolen clothing but for the educational benefits derived by the economics students who participated. She commended Mrs. Len Mertz, Mrs. Blake Duncan, Mrs. Louis Hall, and Miss Gladys Mayer, all of San Angelo, for their work in arranging the luncheon. The 300 persons present were guests of Cox-Rushing-Greer and Hemphill-Wells.

Prior to calling the business meeting to order by Mrs. J. W. Vance of Coleman, president, Joe Kreklow of Eldorado entertained with piano music.

Reports of officers and committees were heard from Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., Kerrville, first vice president; Mrs. R. L. Walker, Fort Stockton, second vice president; Mrs. Theo Griffis, Coleman, secretary; Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Uvalde, treasurer; Mrs. Aubrey Baugh, Marfa, parliamentarian; Mrs. J. P.

Rieck, Roosevelt, historian; Mrs. Adam Wilson, Jr., Hunt, state publicity; Mrs. Marsh Lea, Fort Stockton, national publicity; Mrs. Real, weaving center; Mrs. R. M. Thompson of Austin, scholarship; Mrs. W. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, wool and mohair promotions; Mrs. L. J. Wardlaw, Fort Worth, legislative; Mrs. G. R. Kothmann, Junction, finance; Mrs. E. S. Mayer, Sonora, extension service cooperation; Mrs. W. T. Bondurant, San Antonio, National Convention auxiliary co-chairman; Mrs. E. V. DePew, San Antonio, National Convention auxiliary co-chairman; and Mrs. Sayers Farmer, Junction, and Mrs. Foster Rust, Vancourt, State contest style show chairmen.

A description of the nine area "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contests was given by the area chairmen. All reported successful programs and that they



New Texas Leaders. Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., of Kerrville, the new president, is seated, center; at her left, Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr. of Uvalde, first vice president; and right, Mrs. R. L. Walker of Fort Stockton, second vice president. Standing, (left to right) Mrs. J. T. Baker, Fort Stockton, parliamentarian; Mrs. Watt Reynolds of Kent, historian; Mrs. G. R. Kothmann, Junction, treasurer; and Mrs. R. P. Smith, Comfort, secretary.

felt the contest had contributed greatly to the promotion of wool.

Auxiliary members attended open house at Miss Amie Cornick's Wedgewood & Spode Shop from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. before the cocktail party and buffet supper at Goodwin's Tavern Tuesday night.

The style show, featuring winners of the State "Make it Yourself—With Wool" contest, followed the supper at Goodwin's. Here approximately a thousand persons viewed 62 contestants modeling their self-made wool costumes.

Miss Jennie Boyer Montgomery of Smithfield was judged outstanding winner and received a spur pin from Holland Jewelry Co. in addition to her other first prize. She was also given first place in the senior coat division. Other first prize winners were Sue Milligan, Coleman, junior coat; Ramona Manning, Fort Worth, junior suit; Loyce Lehman, San Antonio, junior dress; Betty Jane Donaldson, Sterling City, senior suit; and Mary Louise Hoelscher, San Antonio, senior dress.

First prizes of \$50 each were awarded the six girls by members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

Second-place winners were awarded dress lengths of virgin wool, and third place winners were given matching wool scarfs and gloves. The Vester Hughes Wool Warehouse, Mertzon, gave honorable mention awards for all other contestants.

Judges were Miss Mary Routh, specialist in clothing, Extension Service, Texas A.&M. College, College Station; Mrs. Allena Westerman, instructor, home economics department, San Angelo College; Miss Addie Runyon, buyer, San Angelo; Miss Violet Rielly, buyer, San Angelo; and Miss Alva Lee Webb, dressmaker, San Angelo.

Mrs. Foster Rust, Vancourt, was in charge of contest arrangements and style show, and Mrs. J. W. Vance, Coleman, was the State contest director.

The auxiliary wound up its most successful convention with the election of officers and final business meeting. Elected to office were Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., of Kerrville as president; Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Uvalde, first vice president and State contest director; and Mrs. R. L. Walker, Fort Stockton, second vice president. Mrs. R. P. Smith of Comfort is secretary and Mrs. G. R. Kothmann, Junction, treasurer and membership chairman.



South Dakota members sponsored wool handicraft exhibit at their convention. Left to right, Mrs. Ward Van Horn, Buffalo; Mrs. E. E. Karinen, Fruitdale; Mrs. M. S. Dunbar, Provo; Mrs. J. G. Trotter, Edgement, and Mrs. W. L. Cunningham, Belle Fourche.

South Dakota Group In Convention

THE Ladies' Auxiliary to the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association was very active at their annual convention held at Buffalo, December 9th and 10th. An attractive booth displaying dolls, garments, and toys made of woolen yarn and felt was set up in the Don Pratt Hotel lobby.

The luncheon held at the Methodist Church dining hall was attended by nearly 100 ladies and many of the men. Various contests furnished the entertainment. The prizes awarded were articles of woolen yarn, cuts of lamb and lanolin soap.

A banquet was held at the high school gymnasium at 6:30. A lamb cake made by Mrs. Walter Cunningham and presented to the presidents was auctioned off by Auctioneer Bush. The cake netted \$365, which made it possible for the Auxiliary to send the third winner in sewing contest to the national contest in Texas. The generosity of the bidders is the proof of the interest the public is showing toward the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest.

After the banquet the public moved to the high school auditorium where they witnessed a very outstanding style review. Thirty-two young ladies mod-

eled the dresses, suits and coats they made out of virgin wool. They came out onto a flower-decked stage to soft piano music while the commentator and narrator, Mrs. Neinbaugh, described each girl as she modeled her garment. After each model showed her garment, the prizes and certificates of award were presented by Mrs. Ward Van Horn, auxiliary president.

The three girls winning the free trip and representing South Dakota in the National "Make It Yourself With Wool" style review at San Antonio, Texas, are Susan Schoonmaker, Igloo; Mary Bernadine Furois, St. Onge; and Roxie May Doud, Vale. In addition, first prizes of \$25 Savings Bonds donated by the wool buyers of the territory and second prizes of woolen auto robes donated by individual sheepmen were given. Girls not placing were given Botany hand lotion.

Mrs. Van Horn states the sewing contest really is gathering momentum there. Everyone is so interested and the girls are already planning what they will sew next year.

In addition to the first place winners, the following girls placed their garments in the upper brackets:

100 REGISTERED Suffolk Ewes

**For Immediate
Delivery**

Bred to outstanding rams for February and March lambing. Ages to suit Buyer. Foundation Quality. A dependable source of heavy boned Western Type Suffolks since 1929.

30 Registered Duroc Gilts bred for March and April farrow. Choice individuals mated to Champion Boars.

BONIDA FARM
Lima, Montana
B. D. Murdoch, Owner

SUFFOLKS

SUFFOLK RAMS ARE EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING
SUFFOLK LAMBS GROW RAPIDLY—HAVE MORE WEIGHT
AT MARKET TIME
SUFFOLK LAMBS HAVE AN EXCELLENT CARCASS
FEEDERS AND PACKERS LIKE SUFFOLK LAMBS

FOR INFORMATION WRITE
THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY
C. W. Hickman, Secretary-Treasurer
Moscow, Idaho

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PELTS - HIDES - RAW FURS
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**IDAHO FALLS ANIMAL
PRODUCTS CO.**
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We always pay highest
market prices

Phone 409

Stockyards

Junior Division — Dress section, Catherine Furois, St. Onge, second; suit section, Roxie May Doud, second place; coat section, Abita Larson, Belle Fourche (only entrant).

Senior Division—Dress section, Louise Redmond, Belle Fourche, first; Eunice Gutormson, Huron, second; suit section, Jean Mauch, Belle Fourche, first; Agnes Schnitger, Belle Fourche, second; coats, Mary Bernadine Furois, St. Onge (only entrant).

Entries in the contest were judged by Anna Walker, Extension Service clothing specialist, from Brookings, assisted by Mabel Bryant, also from Brookings. The entries were judged on a basis of workmanship, appearance on model, and coat. Divisional winners were selected and then the three outstanding entries were chosen for the trip.

Nat'l Convention Contests

Knitting Contest

There is to be a prize awarded for the best knitted article made of wool. This contest is open to anyone who cares to submit an article to the convention.

Exhibit Prize

The State auxiliary arranging the best display at the Promotional Institute will be given a prize.

Promotional Institute and Workshop

Each State auxiliary is asked to donate something to be given as door prize at the Promotional Institute and Workshop meetings.



HAMPSHIRE RAMS

stand out as sires par excellence when you figure the returns of your lamb crop. Our booklet will tell you what sheep authorities say about it.

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION

72-N Woodland Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.

Columbia Quality

Our flock is founded on
**U. S. Sheep Experiment Station
Columbias**

We're their largest purchasers, we believe. First purchase made in late 20's and from 1931 to 1936, we bought practically their entire Columbia ram lamb output. By careful selection, we have developed a large, heavy wool-producing, good mutton type Columbia—and an excellent 'doer' on the range. Top Quality maintained through examination and elimination of any inferior stock twice a year. Flock approved by official inspectors of Columbia Sheep Breeders Assn. and representatives of U. S. Sheep Experiment Station.

1949 Offerings

**250 Yearling Rams—Also Ewe
Lambs, Yearling Ewes and
Running Ages**

REDD RANCHES

LA SAL, UTAH

ALSO FOR SALE

Registered Hereford Cattle
(Bulls that really make good on the
range) Feeder Steers and Calves
Fat and Feeder Lambs

M. L. Buchanan, Secretary
U. S. Archibald, President

COLUMBIAS

More Wool More Mutton

Address inquiries to
Columbia Sheep Breeders Ass'n.
of America

Box 2466 — State College Station
Fargo, North Dakota



**Look at
the record!**

Corriedale Sheep



Write for
Booklet E.

CORRIEDALE popularity is due solely to the fact that it has proven its ability to show more profit and require less pampering than any of its competitors. For pure bred flocks or cross-bred, **CORRIEDALES** give you more and better wool, more high quality meat. They easily adapt themselves to all climatic and grazing conditions!

Follow the trend—switch to **CORRIEDALE**, the preferred Dual-Purpose breed.

Rollo E. Singleton, Secretary
AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASS'N., INC.
100 N. Garth COLUMBIA, MISSOURI



At the 1948 4-H Club Congress, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, awarded woolen blankets to twenty 4-H Club girls making the best all-wool costumes.

National Auxiliary Gives Blankets

MRS. Delbert Chipman, National Auxiliary president, was an interested participator in the 4-H Club Congress at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, November 8 to December 2. The entire convention stressed the choosing of the things you want to do in life and then working hard enough to accomplish these aims. The theme was: Creating better homes today for a more responsible citizenship tomorrow.

The twenty blankets awarded by the Women's Auxiliary to the twenty girls making the best all-wool costumes were presented at a breakfast by Mrs. Chipman. These girls and the States from which they come are as follows:

Patty Cunningham of Coolidge, Arizona; Mary Ruth Rose of Melbourne, Arkansas; Lois Rae Duggan of Adams City, Colorado; Belva Lou Ross, Greenville, Iowa; Ruth Agnes Botts, Meadville, Missouri; Jean Hines, Morse Bluff, Nebraska; Joyce Hoover, Reno, Nevada; Wille Jean Baird, Pederal,

New Mexico; Wilma Arlene Perila, Reynolds, North Dakota; Bonnie Lou Snider, Plain City, Ohio; Maridell Bar-

"Queen of the Woolies" Contest

The "Queen of the Woolies" this year will be determined by choosing the best all wool formal or housecoat made by an auxiliary member during the past year and bestowing upon its creator the title of "Queen of the Woolies for 1949."

Judging will be based upon workmanship and style and only all-wool formals and housecoats are eligible.

A prize will be awarded the winner in addition to her title.

All entries must be in to Contest Chairman Marvel Murdock, Heber City, Utah, by January 15, 1949, together with a detailed description of the garment.

Only garments made by auxiliary members who are non-professional seamstresses are eligible.

nett, Chickasha, Oklahoma; Marvel M. LaBrie, Tarton, South Dakota; Mary Lee Snodderly, Marysville, Tennessee; Jolene Campbell, Colorado City, Texas; Olene Smith, Ogden, Utah; Una Jean Donovan, Poultney, Vermont; Carolyn Fay Caricofe, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Betty Louise Wright, Cathlamet, Washington; Romaine Keseler, Burlington, Wisconsin; and Barbara Kahn, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

In addition to having the privilege of personally presenting the auxiliary's gift blankets, Mrs. Chipman participated as a guest of the Club Congress, in the entire convention. She heartily recommends boys and girls to take advantage of the fine 4-H work program. With them she visited one day at the stock show and viewed the prize stock.

Mrs. Chipman visited with nearly all of the 4-H Club leaders of the fourteen wool States and was very pleased with their attitude towards auxiliary work and especially towards the contest, in which they are willing to assist.

Lamb Market News

DECLINES in the eastern dressed lamb market had their effect on the live lamb market during the first three weeks of December. Discrimination against bigger lambs, 105 pounds and over, also narrowed the outlet for these heavyweights.

Good and choice fed western and native cornfield lambs sold on the markets during the first three weeks of December, mostly from \$23.25 up to \$25.25, although early in the month tops of \$26.25 and \$26.50 were reached. Medium to good fat lambs sold in a price range mostly from \$22 to \$24. Medium to choice fed yearling wethers sold at various markets mostly from \$20.50 to \$23.75. Common to choice ewes sold mostly from \$7 to \$10.50. One load of choice Dakota ewes reached \$10.75 at St. Paul the first week of December.

Good and choice 60- to 85-pound feeding lambs sold on the markets from \$23.50 to \$24.25. Bulk of the medium to good kinds sold at \$21 to \$22.50. Medium lightweight feeder lambs at Ft. Worth sold from \$16 to \$20.50 and feeder yearlings from \$15 to \$17.

Developments in the lamb feeding situation during November continued to indicate a greatly reduced number to be fed this winter. Total number on feed this winter is probably the smallest in 20 years. November snowstorms in the Great Plains wheat pasture area, especially in the western third of Kansas, caused heavy death losses of sheep and lambs and resulted in considerable shifting of lambs in an attempt to locate more favorable feeding areas. Lambs in the storm area also suffered substantial shrinkage in weight.

Feeding in the corn belt states is reduced from last year. All of the western States are expected to feed smaller numbers of lambs than were fed last year. In Colorado and California, both important lamb feeding areas, the number to be fed is sharply reduced from last year.

The 1948 lamb crop in the thirteen western sheep States was nine percent smaller than last year. This 13-State area supplies the bulk of the feeder lambs. Colorado lamb feeding may be 20 percent smaller than last year. In California 230,000 head of sheep and lambs were reported on feed Decem-

ber 1st. This is 15 percent less than year and the smallest since 1944. the number on feed December 1st last

E. E. M.

COMPLIMENTS

E. B. Chandler & Company

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STOP AT MORRIS FEED YARDS

Tired and travel weary live stock do not sell to best advantage.
CONDITION YOUR LIVE STOCK BY USING OUR FACILITIES FOR

FEED AND REST

Best of feed and water with expert attendants night and day. Ample facilities for long or short feed.

Live stock for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, or any destination beyond Kansas City may be billed to stop at Morris for feed and make the best of connections on to destination.

CAPACITY:

50,000 Sheep With Up to Date 160 cars good cattle pens, good
Shearing and Dipping Facilities. grain bunks and hay racks.

Write or wire for complete information

MORRIS FEED YARDS

Located on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad
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WHAT'S GOOD FOR WESTERN SHEEPMEN AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS IS GOOD FOR THE INDUSTRY

PETERSEN SHEEP CO.

FEEDER LAMB BUYERS

HOME OFFICE

SPENCER, IOWA

New Markets are Born in a Te

New products are developed, new uses are found for meat and by-products in Swift's Food Research Laboratories. Thus our "scientist-salesmen" help you find wider outlets for your livestock.

From livestock country to city counter, science blazes the trail for a thriving livestock-meat industry. Among these trail-blazers are 400 trained personnel in the Swift research laboratories and test kitchens. Pioneer-scientists, they develop new meat products—find new uses for more and more livestock by-products. Scientist-salesmen, they create new markets—better values for your livestock.

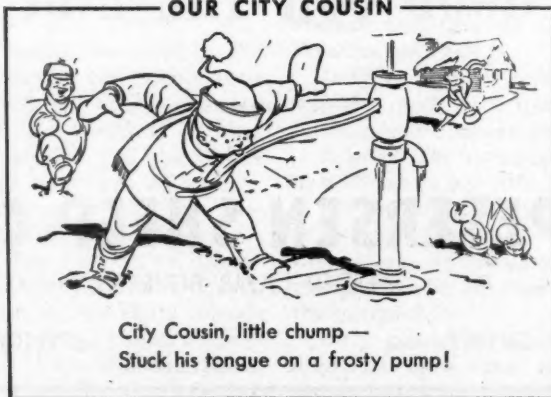
Yes, their work means money to you . . . millions! The average annual commercial slaughter for the last ten years was over 28½ million cattle and calves, nearly 65 million hogs, and over 22 million sheep and lambs. That's a lot of meat—and it's a lot of by-products, too! Cowhides, pigskins, and sheepskins, by the millions, for everyday leather goods. Well over 50 million pounds of pulled wool annually for cloth and clothing. Thousands of tons of lards and soaps for home and industry. Carloads of animal feeds. Tons of hair for upholstery. The list is almost endless.

Research found how to derive life-saving pharmaceuticals from animal by-products. Here numbers are important. For example, tiny glands from many thousands of animals must be saved to produce one pound of adrenalin, powerful heart stimulant. To yield one pound of crystalline insulin, vital in the treatment of diabetes, the pancreatic glands of 20,000 cattle are needed. Important, too, is albumin, tuberculosis "detector" recovered from cattle blood—and many more beneficial, all-important medicinal products derived from animal slaughter.

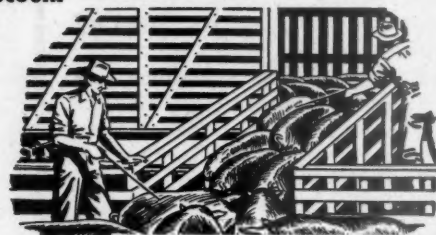
Now recent research has developed an entirely new line of important chemicals from fatty acids. One chemical from fat makes clothing water-repellent. Another is a flotation agent, useful in the separation of phosphates for fertilizers. Another prolongs the life of synthetic tires by causing them to run cooler. And detergents, "soap substitutes," have been recovered for use with hard water in the home and industry. So the list grows, from day to day.

Yes, science performs a direct, very valuable business service for you, the livestock producer. Through new products and new markets, it 1) maintains or improves the position of meat on the American menu; 2) often reduces the price we get for the meat to less than we pay for the live animal; 3) enables the meat packer to pay you more for all your livestock.

OUR CITY COUSIN



City Cousin, little chump —
Stuck his tongue on a frosty pump!



Many million head of livestock are marketed annually. Demand for meat from these animals has been increased by Swift research.



Business Must Serve

As you look about your own neighborhood you'll find some men who are assets to the community, others who add nothing to community life. These good citizens may be large operators or "little fellows." You do not rate them by the size of their opera-

tions but by their characters, abilities and what they contribute to the good of the community.

This same principle holds true in business. The business that performs worthwhile services to the community is an asset, whether it be a local concern or a big national organization.

In our livestock-meat industry both large and small meat packing plants are essential. Two-thirds of our country's livestock is raised and fed west of the Mississippi, where the great grainlands and grasslands are . . . Two-thirds of the meat is eaten east of the Mississippi, where most of the people live. Large packers are needed to handle the processing and distribution of meat for a nation of 145,000,000 people.

Swift & Company has grown with the expansion of the United States in the past 65 years. That's because we perform services of value to the people of America—to farmers, ranchers, meat dealers, and consumers of meats. We have to be efficient to provide these services. Meat packers have applied to meat products the economies of mass-production and mass-marketing. We have developed one of the lowest cost food distributing systems in the nation. By saving by-products and by reducing waste, we increase the value of producers' livestock.

But so keen is the competition—in both the buying and selling ends of our business—that these services have averaged us, over the years, earnings of only a fraction of a cent per pound of meat.

* * *

To all of our friends on the farms and ranches of America, we of Swift send our sincere best wishes for a happy, peaceful and prosperous New Year.

John Holmes
President, Swift & Company

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

a Test Tube



Homemakers use more and more meat and livestock products, thanks to findings of Swift nutritionists.

Martha Logan's Recipe for

PORK AND NOODLES (Yield: 5 servings)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 pound ground pork | 1 4-oz. package noodles |
| 1 egg | 2 quarts boiling water |
| Seasoning | ½ cup diced green pepper |
| Flour | 1 cup diced cooked rutabaga |
| 2 tablespoons shortening | |

Combine pork, egg, and seasoning. Form into 1-inch balls. Roll in flour. Brown in hot fat. Boil noodles in salted water 10 minutes. Drain. Combine noodles, green pepper, and rutabaga. Place in greased 2-quart casserole. Place pork balls on top. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 40 minutes or until pork is well done.

QUOTES OF THE MONTH

Animals have done more to make America great than any other one thing. Directly and indirectly, animals account for about 80 per cent of the jobs in the food industry, and the food industry accounts for about 55 per cent of the total employment in this country.

Chicago Daily Drovers Journal

Soil testing with the Illinois tests not only saves the average farmer \$50 for every \$1 spent on testing, but increases food production by using every ton of fertilizing material where it will do the most good.

R. H. Bray and A. U. Thor,
University of Illinois

Livestock utilizes the vast acreages of grass in this country, producing food from land where no crop would grow. It contributes to soil conservation and soil fertility. Pasture for livestock binds down topsoil and saves it from the eroding effects of wind and water. Moreover, livestock returns to the soil plant food which would be lost if crops were consumed directly.

Kansas Stockman

Soda Bill Sez:

New Year's resolutions are like eggs—they're made to be broken.

It's not the hours you put in, but what you put into your hours.



Crossbred or Fine-Wool?

by A. C. Esplin
Utah State Agricultural College,
Logan, Utah



A. C. Esplin

Cross breeding in Western Range herds has long been a discussion point among operators. The advantages of the crossbred over fine-wool are:

- 1) Crossbred ewes are better mothers;
- 2) they are more prolific breeders;
- 3) they produce lighter shrinkage wool;
- 4) they produce high percentage combing wool;
- 5) they produce better mutton lambs;
- 6) they are better rustlers on the range;
- and 7) they are larger sheep.

The disadvantages reported for crossbred ewes are: 1) they are shorter lived than fine-wool ewes; 2) they lose wool on brush and do not hold fleece when past 3 years of age; 3) crossbred ewe lambs must be sold as feeders and ewes bought for replacement; 4) they are more difficult to herd than fine-wool ewes; 5) they are not as hardy as fine-wool ewes; 6) it is impossible to maintain standards of breeding and uniform wool grades with crossbred ewes; 7) annual death losses are more than with fine-wool ewes.

This, as a whole, expresses the range operator's thinking on problems of breeds of sheep and breeding operations. Length of life, density and quality of fleece, uniformity of herd, and herding instincts are considered by the largest number of operators.

• • NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS — AND YOURS • •

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years — and Years to Your Life

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

Total U. S. Inspected	1948	1947
Slaughter, First Eleven Months	14,014,292	15,215,355
Week Ended	Dec. 21	Dec. 20
Slaughter at 32 Centers	238,573	268,004
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Good and Choice	\$24.60	\$24.10
Medium and Good	22.88	21.28
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Choice, 30-40 pounds		43.90
Good, 30-40 pounds	44.90	42.90
Commercial, All Weights		38.00

The Market 54 Years Ago

The Wool Grower is pleased to print the following bit of history from Mr. A. J. Knollin, now living at Walla Walla, Washington. In his more vigorous years, Mr. Knollin was a very active organization worker. Records in the National Association office show that he served as its treasurer from 1901-1908, and was also a member of its Board of Control at that time.

DECEMBER 2, 1948: Today my butcher said when he wrapped up four

small lamb chops for me, "One Dollar and fifteen cents."

I was reminded of my first purchase of lambs in Idaho in 1894—10,000 head f.o.b. cars at Soda Springs, Idaho, \$1.15 a head. These were mostly bred from fine-wool ewes and Cotswold rams. There was a 10 percent cut at 60 cents a head, so for \$1.15 I got a whole carcass plus about four pounds of wool. I made the deal with Charlie Bansie and besides his lambs, those of his two brothers, Mr. Stockings, Mr. Mackey and Tony Nielson made up the purchase.

This is some contrast to present day prices. Recently also, my butcher

handed me a four-pound leg of lamb and said, "Three Dollars."

This reminded me of a deal I made with Mr. Mate Ireland at Soda Springs, Idaho, about 1897 or 1898. I was buying lambs at that time for \$2.50 per head. Mr. Ireland would not sell his lambs at that price but said he would ship them to market himself. This, I knew, meant a close sort of his lambs. When he had them cut out, I rode up to the corral and said to Mr. Ireland, "You have a fine lot of lambs. How much will you sell them for now?" He said, "McKelvie (a salesman in Chicago who had been sending him reports) can sell them for more than you can pay." I replied, "You will know about that better when McKelvie sells them. I will give you \$3.00 per head f.o.b. cars." Mr. Ireland threw up his hands and said, "You can have them. Who ever heard of lambs selling in Idaho for \$3 a head!"

These are two historical facts.

These 10,000 lambs made the first full train of lambs ever shipped from the West. (There had been full trains of sheep shipped). Mr. Ireland's lambs were the first to sell for \$3 from Idaho or from any place in the West. I think Tony Neilson and myself are the only parties from the above transactions now living.

\$669⁴² MORE INCOME per 1000 Ewes

Results of Wyoming range experiment comparing PURINA RANGE CHECKERS with single-protein cake

You don't have to guess whether the *variety* in Purina Range Checkers makes more lambs and more wool than a single 43% protein cake. This was *proved* in a split-band test on thousands of ewes in Wyoming. The band was divided evenly. Both groups were winter-fed exactly the same

amount, but one got Checkers and one, cake. There wasn't much difference in cost. But look at the difference in *income* as shown by actual weighed results reported in chart below.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Denver • Kansas City
Wichita • Pocatello

RESULTS PER 1000 EWES—WYOMING SHEEP EXPERIMENT

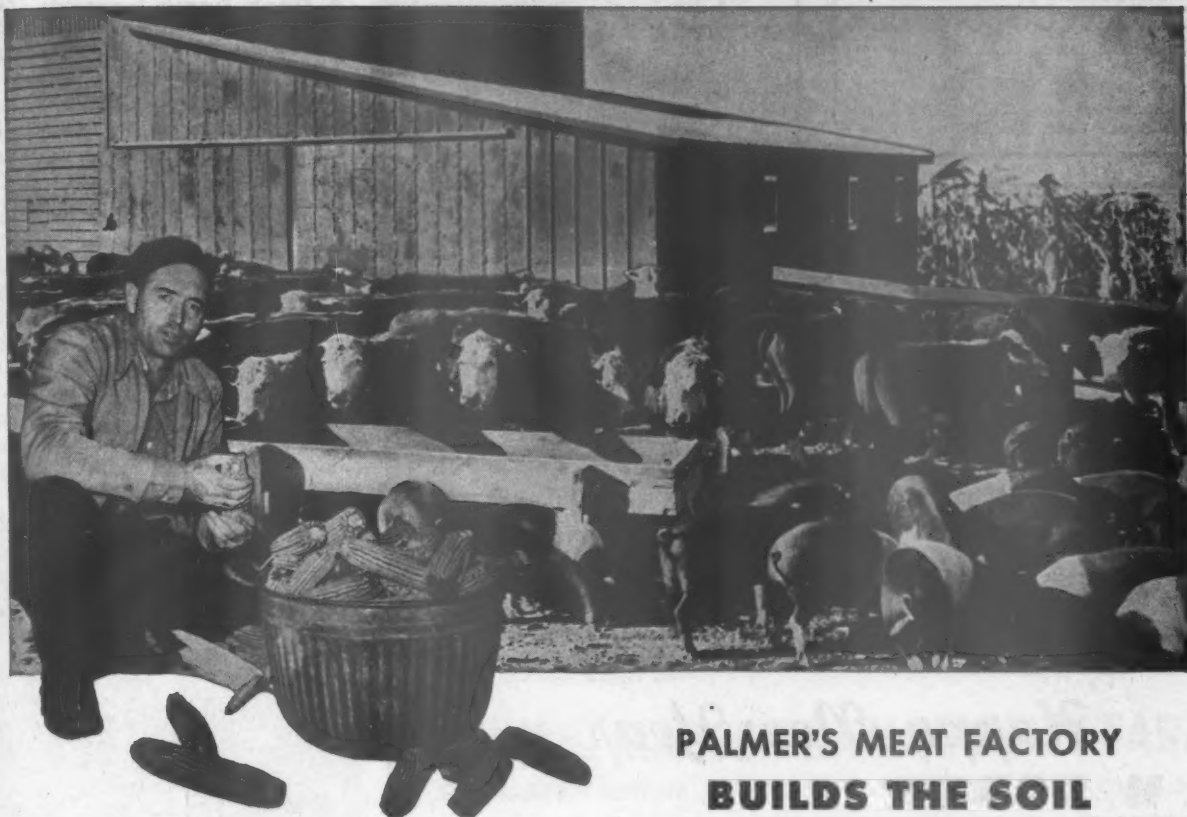
	High-Protein Cake	Purina Range Checkers	Increased Production on Purina	Value of Increase Per 1000 Ewes*
Number of lambs saved	879 lambs	909 lambs	30 lambs	
Average gain per lamb to 48 days	26.49 lbs.	27.70 lbs.	1.2 lbs.	\$378.92
Average weight of ewe fleece	8.81 lbs.	9.64 lbs.	.83 lb.	290.50
Extra income per 1000 Purina-fed ewes				\$669.42

*Lambs @ 20¢ per lb., wool @ 35¢ per lb.

PURINA RANGE CHECKERS

Feed them this winter and see the difference they make in your lamb crop





PALMER'S MEAT FACTORY BUILDS THE SOIL

The black, fertile soil on the Harold Palmer farm near Keota, Iowa, produces plenty of yellow corn and green grass—not to sell, but to be converted into red meat by livestock. Harold, known to his many friends and neighbor's as "Pete", owns and operates 320 acres in Keokuk County. In this area, corn is king, and the companion feature in nearly every farmer's program is plenty of livestock.

Pete feeds out about 1,000 hogs, 300 cattle and 2,000 lambs each year. "We raise corn only to feed—every bushel of corn and oats leaves our farm on the hoof," he says. "Although this area is said to be one of the richest and most productive in the Corn Belt, we have found that we must put back a little more than we take from the soil. This is just good business. Every year we cover 120 acres with manure and add commercial fertilizer." In 1939, when the average yield of corn in Iowa was only 52 bushels per acre, Pete won the 10 acre corn yield contest sponsored by Iowa State College, with a yield of 157.6 bushels per acre.

Pete's farming operations are an excellent ex-

ample of how to raise corn on corn ground. This year he had 140 acres of corn, 90 acres of oats and 90 acres of alfalfa. "In addition to manure, legumes are very helpful in maintaining and increasing my yields. Corn does a lot better when it follows a crop like alfalfa. I even fill my two silos with forage crops and then add corn after they have settled. It cheapens my gains on the cattle and lambs", Pete tells us.

He builds his entire program around livestock. With plenty of livestock and an intelligent crop rotation, the black soil will stay rich—Pete Palmer is seeing to that. He thinks of this as his obligation, both to his growing boys and to the community. The rewards will be everlasting.



MEAT PACKERS AND PROVISIONERS
Oklahoma City • Albert Lea • Omaha
Chicago • Kansas City • Los Angeles
Cedar Rapids

PULLING TOGETHER FOR GREATER SERVICE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT

Rancher

Farmer County Agent Veterinarian Rural Youth Transportation Marketing Agent Processor Retailer



HOOTEN COLUMBIAS

Gold Dust 9884, 1946 National Grand Champion Columbia Ram Heads Our Registered Flock of Over 1,000.

Write for free leaflet and price list
HOOTEN STOCK FARM, Bordulac, No. Dakota

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY TOP MAKERS

253 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

COLUMBIA SHEEP

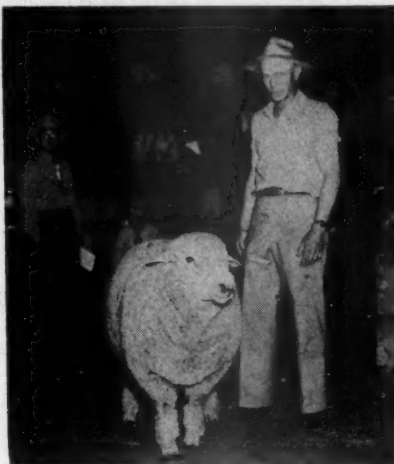
During 1948 we sold highest selling Columbia rams at Salt Lake, Denver and Craig Sales.

If you are not using our rams, doesn't this justify your consideration?

400 Columbia Ram Lambs are being prepared for an auction sale to be held at our Ranch during September 1949.

Plan now to attend.

See later advertisement.



The Dorney Ram that topped the 1948 National Ram Sale.

Happy New Year

C. W. DORNEY

MONTE VISTA, COLO.

From THE GLACIER LILIES OF MONTANA TO THE BLUEBONNETS OF TEXAS



The top selling Columbia ram at the National Columbia Show and Sale at Minot, N.D., in October 1948—also bought by Mr. Nordan.

We have sold our entire flock of recorded Columbia ewes to Mr. L. A. Nordan of San Antonio, Texas.

This is a most outstanding flock of privately owned Columbias and we wish Mr. Nordan continued success with them.

The biggest field for Columbias is in Texas.

WHITE'S COLUMBIA SHEEP COMPANY

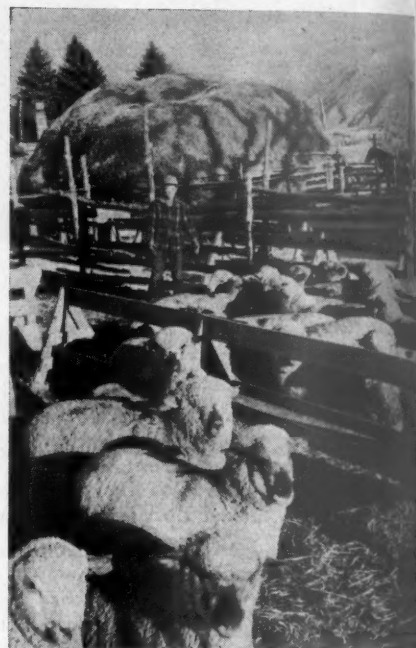
DAYTON

MONTANA

A Utah Lamb Feeding Project

THE first Junior Lamb Feeding Project in the State of Utah was put in motion last October by the Producers Livestock Marketing Association of Salt Lake City, in conjunction with the State Vocational Agricultural Department and county agents.

These leaders aim to put this junior lamb feeding program as nearly as possible, on a commercial basis, and have 50 young men competently handling 2,500 black-faced lambs in four sections of the State. The lambs were distributed last October to members of 4-H, Future Farmers and Young Farmers groups. The maximum allotment to the 4-H and FFA members was two pens of 15 head each, while the Young



Darrell Bradford of Spanish Fork, Utah, an F.F.A. member, looks over his feeding lambs.

Farmers, who are mostly veterans in the 18-25 year class, were allowed one or two pens of 50 head each.

In the Uintah Basin 14 boys are feeding 590 lambs; in Box Elder County 205 lambs are under the care of six young operators; 18 boys in Sevier County have 1,103 lambs on feed; and in Utah County 612 lambs are being fed by 12 boys. The boys were given the opportunity of purchasing the lambs outright or of operating on a spread basis and receiving payment for the gains made by the lambs.

Good quality lambs, as nearly uniform as possible, were selected for the

project, and the young feeders, chosen by the agricultural leaders on merit, have been following approved methods of putting the best possible finish on them, including shearing around the eyes to prevent wool blindness. Each pen was weighed separately when it was received by the operator and he has been required to keep a complete record of his feeding operations.

From 110 to 120 days is the scheduled duration of the feeding project and the results of the boys' work will be rated at a show which may be held in Salt Lake City during the annual convention of the Utah Wool Growers. Whenever the show occurs the lambs will be sorted, commercially graded and sold to packers.



Another young man taking part in Utah's Junior Lamb Feeding Project, is Shirl Kump, F.F.A. of La Point.



Keith Hooper, a Young Farmer of Annabella, Utah, shears the wool from one of his lamb's eyes to prevent wool blindness.



Top Rambouillet Ram at National Ram Sale, 1948

This is the kind of Rambouillet we are producing. Note the heavy bone, deep, wide chest and heart girth, open face, long staple wool.

Our Range Rams established a new record at the 1948 National Ram Sale.

JOHN K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Don't Wait!
Contact Us Early
For Your Needs
in 1949

**STUD RAMS
RANGE
RAMS
and EWES**

W. C. Olsen, Mgr.

PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION



To Producer Patrons and

All Wool Growers:

FOR 1948 — APPRECIATION

FOR 1949 — MORE LAMBS

and

BETTER PRICES

Top stud rams used by the

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP COMPANY

Pendleton, Oregon

MRS. MAC HOKE
President

DONALD CAMERON
Vice-President

RANGE RAMS

RAMBOUILLETS and LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS raised in the Blue Mountains of Oregon from seedstock backed by half a century of selective breeding, including the top rams of many National Ram Sales. Bone, size, quality. Larger lambs and more wool for you using Cunningham rams.

ROY R. MOORE, General Agent
4518 E. 17th Ave. Denver, Colo.
or LYMAN, Wyo.

High Steppers At International

THE sheep that won for their exhibitors top honors at the 49th International Live Stock Exposition (Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 27 to December 4, 1948) are as follows:

In Hampshires, champion ram was shown by the University of Wyoming; reserve champion ram and champion ewe by Wm. F. Renk & Sons, Sun Prairie, Wis.; reserve champion ewe by Deep Valley Farm, Fiatt, Ill.

In Suffolks, both champion and reserve champion rams were shown by Harry L. McClain of Lima, Ohio; champion ewe by Elmcroft Farms, Oshawa, Ont., Canada, and reserve champion ewe by Richard and Stephan Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis.

In Rambouillets, C. P. Harding of Sigel, Ill., had the champion ram; Oren A. Wright & Son of Greenwood, Indiana, reserve champion ram and champion ewe. The University of Wyoming had the reserve champion ewe.

In Corriedales, champion ram was exhibited by Barrington Hall Farm, Salem, Wis.; reserve champion ram



Grand champion wether at the 1948 International. A Hampshire bred and exhibited by the University of Wyoming, it sold for record price of \$7.50 per pound; weighed 141 pounds. Left to right, J. C. Holbert, Washington, Iowa, judge; Jess C. Andrew, Westpoint, Indiana, vice president, International Live Stock Exposition; James M. Davidson, superintendent of livestock division, University of Wyoming.

Good Shearers

Top, E. A. Warner, livestock specialist of Sunbeam Corporation, congratulates the eight finalists in the Open Sheep Shearing Contest at the 1948 International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, December 3. Standing in the order in which they finished, from left to right, are: Roland Burkhart, Pandora, Ohio; Grant Snethen, Blythedale, Missouri; Melvin Walker, Dalton, Wisconsin; Darrell Stoops, Sharpsville, Indiana; W. L. Welsh, Richwood, Ohio; Elmer G. Latt, Rockford, Illinois; Otis Snethen, Davis City, Iowa; John Frey, Plain City, Ohio. The two gentlemen on the right are Henry Mayo, Animal Husbandryman, Purdue University, and Grant Watkins, well-known shearing expert and a judge of this contest. Mr. Burkhart won with a record of two minutes, 25 seconds in shearing three sheep.

Bottom are the finalists in the National 4-H Sheep Shearing Contest at the International. Mr. Warner hands the blue ribbon to Maurice McClure, 20, of Walton, Kansas, who won a \$200 scholarship donated by Sunbeam Corporation. Others in the picture in their order of finishing, from left to right are: Myron Lyon, 21, Sheridan, Indiana, who finished second to win a \$100 scholarship; Rex Chittick, 19, Rossville, Indiana; Donald Bliss, 16, Newkirk, Oklahoma; Clint Reece, 17, Reese, North Carolina; Walter Jones, 17, Stratford, North Carolina; LeDrew Arrot, 19, Bronte, Texas; and Raymond Venn, 17, Wann, Oklahoma. 4-H'ers finishing third through eighth won cash awards. Young McClure's time was 6 minutes and 44 seconds in shearing three sheep.

and reserve champion ewe by the University of Wyoming; champion ewe by Woodbine Farms, Gambier, Ohio.

In Shropshires, champion ram and reserve champion ewe were shown by E. H. Rotter and Son, West Point, Iowa; reserve champion ram by William F. Renk and Sons, Sun Prairie, Wis.; champion ewe by A. J. Moore, Butler, Ind.

In Southdowns, C. H. Kindell of Wheatley, Ky., had both champion ram and champion ewe; D. E. McEwen of London, Ont., Canada, had reserve champion ram, and Don Head Farms of Richmond Hill, Ont., Canada, reserve champion ewe.

In Cheviots, champion and reserve champion rams and the champion ewe were all shown by Alvin L. Helms & Son, Belleville, Ill., while Mrs. David McDowell of Mercer, Pa., had the reserve champion ewe.

In Dorsets, the champion ram was exhibited by J. F. Hooks and Robert M. Jackson, Rockford, Ohio, and Seneca, Ill. Ralph Rainer & Sons, Groveport, Ohio, had reserve champion ram and both ewe champions.

In Oxfords, T. H. Peacock, Crystal Beach, Ont., Canada, had champion ram; Jay C. Stansbury, Pennville, Ind., reserve champion ram; Charles Dooley, Grayslake, Ill., champion ewe; and William Nash, Sharpsville, Ind., reserve champion ewe.

In Lincolns, H. M. Lee & Sons, Highgate, Ont., Canada, had champion ram and reserve champion ewe; Shaffer Bros., West Milton, Ohio, reserve champion ram and champion ewe.

In Cotswolds, F. G. Glaspell, Hampton, Ont., Canada, had champion ram and reserve champion ewe; W. S. Hegemeier, Kentland, Ind., reserve cham-

pion ram; Shaffer Bros., West Milton, Ohio, champion ewe.

The University of Wyoming, Laramie, achieved real distinction in the wether lamb section of the International by winning top honors with a Hampshire,—the first time in the show's history that that breed had been given championship placing. Weighing 141 pounds, it brought \$7.50 a pound from the Palmer House, Chicago, in the wether sale. The grand champion pen of three wethers (Southdowns), shown by the Iowa State College, Ames, sold at \$2.50 a pound. Altogether 176 head of wethers with an average weight of 104 pounds, sold at an average price per pound of 46.47 cents. Ben Disch & Sons of Evansville, Wis., had the champion carload of lambs. They were Southdowns in the class for native lambs, 85 pounds and over and broke a record by selling at \$71 per hundred to Miller Abattoirs, North Bergen, N. J.



MORE MILK
makes a
BIGGER LAMB

**More
Cottonseed Meal
or Pellets to each ewe
means more milk for
each lamb...Cottonseed Meal
supplies protein plus phosphorus**

Educational Service
NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASS'N, INC.
618 Wilson Building Dallas 1, Texas

Inbreeding

(Continued from page 13)

this point that there may be other less known elements than dominant heritage that contribute to the boost when breeds are crossed.

The commercial producer and, as well, the breeder of stud and range rams have quite generally made use of the crossing of breeds. This is particularly in evidence in the production of whiteface crossbred ewe stock in the West. The original purpose of this practice was, however, more for the bringing together of characteristics from two or more breeds that would combine favorably for the production of an adaptably productive range ewe, than it was for the sake of hybrid vigor. But hybrid vigor was a natural result of the cross. But since there is now decreasing activity in the production of these original coarse-fine wool ewes by means of the original crosses, and there is a rapidly increasing percentage of the range whiteface crossbred ewes produced by the use of rams that have originated from somewhat similar crosses as the ewes, we shall be approaching the time when we must look for hybrid vigor boost from unrelated rams that have, in general, a common origin with the ewes. This choice of unrelated rams will parallel

(Continued on page 42)

The National Wool Grower

RIDE THE "GOLD LINE" IN '49

(Use Marquiss "Gold Line Columbias")



(WE WANT TO TOOT OUR HORN A LITTLE)

Three hundred, registered "Gold Line Columbia" ewes from our flock have found a new home in Montana with The White Sheep Co. (Ernest and Thain White, of Browning.) Ernest White was the first President of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America and is recognized by all Columbia growers as one of the best breeders and judges of Columbia Sheep in the United States.

May the Marquiss "Gold Line Columbias" turn to Pure White Gold for Ernie.

WE STILL HAVE 300 HEAD OF BRED REGISTERED EWES FOR SALE

R. B. MARQUISS & SONS

GILLETTE, WYOMING

PHONE 01-F11

Growers... We Thank You!

Thank you for the confidence you have placed in us. Thank you for the trust you have placed in the core test.

Each year since the start of core testing there has been an increase in the use of United States Testing Company core testing service. Each year the acceptance of this test has been more wide-spread; now the United States Testing Company core test is accepted without question.

There is good reason for this acceptance: The United States Testing Company has been testing for the whole textile industry since 1880. It has built a fine reputation for reliability and impartiality. It has become known as the official "Testing House" for the textile industry. The testing company has pioneered in the establishment of the core test and has worked to inform the growers of the advantages of core testing. There is still much misunder-

standing of the core test, so the United States Testing Company has prepared a booklet in which the whole procedure of sampling and testing is clearly explained.

We shall continue to core-test your wool on the same impartial, confidential basis during the coming year. We know that, once again, you will find that, by selling your wool on a clean basis (core-tested), you will be able to command top prices and a better margin of profit.

Sampling facilities are available throughout the west as well as in Boston and New York. Our western representative, Mr. Berry Duff, 220 Edwards Street, Ft. Collins, Colo., will be glad to hear from you. Write for our informative booklet, "Core Testing for Determination of Wool Yield and Shrinkage."



UNITED STATES TESTING CO., INC.

ESTABLISHED 1880

HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY

PHILADELPHIA, PA.; BOSTON, MASS.; WOONSOCKET, R. I.; CHICAGO, ILL.; NEW YORK, N. Y.; LOS ANGELES, CAL.

the practice of the operator who is breeding within a breed either for the production of commercial sheep, or for stud and range rams. The producer of market sheep does not want to take a chance by using rams related to his ewes, and, by the same token, the breeder of stud or range rams, in his effort to make available for the commercial trade the biggest rams possible—because a premium is placed on size or look value—he, too, finds more immediate success in using unrelated rams.

But we are already approaching the point in many of our breeds where we very seldom notice any boost, or hybrid vigor by the use of unrelated rams. Only rarely do we find rams that actually step up production in flocks that are above average in useful performance.

Under the above conditions it is evident that the producer of market sheep can progress only as rapidly as the

breeder of rams is capable of producing rams that will boost production in the commercial flocks. So long as blackfaced rams are used on range ewes, and no ewe lambs from this cross are retained in the flock, the producer of such market lambs will be in a relatively strong position in the matter of hybrid vigor, but not in a strong enough position to overlook the concern for it in his ewe flocks, nor to overlook the importance of selecting for basic merit in the rams that sire his market lambs.

The problem then seems to focus itself on the breeder of rams. It is his challenge. He doubtless will attempt to comply with it in the proportion in which the producer of market lambs is willing to reward him for any special thought and effort he provides in his attempt to assure a stronger production potential in his rams—to produce rams that contribute production boosts.

In general, the ram breeder attempts to make available selected rams which are sired by rams that are unrelated to the ewes. The continuous use of unrelated rams within a breeder's flock will lead to some improvement so long as the unrelated rams continue to contribute new hereditary elements over and above those that are already in the flock. But, sooner or later a level is reached from which further improvement is slow or impossible.

Inbreeding is the most effective way for purifying a population for hereditary qualities although it may result in a general decrease in size, vigor, fertility and similar traits. On the one hand it may purify for good qualities and on the other for bad qualities. By selecting along with inbreeding it is possible to increase the proportion of good qualities over the poor qualities. This is particularly the case when a flock is divided into a large number of inbred families or lines. Some lines will become purified for more desirable hereditary qualities than others. These good families can be retained and used for the production of sale rams either directly from the line or by crossing one or more lines. Without inbreeding it is almost impossible to sort out the undesirable qualities. This same plan will function also where a smaller number of families are involved, but it will respond more slowly. A somewhat similar breeding program was practiced by many successful breeders of the past.

The inbred families which have the more desirable hereditary qualities,

and which are retained, have become different in their hereditary makeup. These families when crossed together will sometimes give a boost in vigor and size similar to that in crossing breeds. By experimentation we can determine which crosses are most effective. They can then be used to raise the productive level of our commercial flocks well above that which existed when the inbreeding program was started.

There are now at this Station approximately 60 lines, involving three breeds, that are being inbred as closely as the selection of promising rams, including progeny tested rams, will permit. The purpose of this is to test their purity for useful qualities; to eliminate weaknesses when they show up; to consolidate the good qualities when they appear and then to test the combining ability of lines for the production of line-cross hybrids. Some of these line crosses have already been made in one of the breeds, and a number of rams have been sold to ram breeders and commercial producers. From many of these comes this question: "Why are the lambs sired by these rams in general so uniformly good?" In the proportion in which their observation is correct is to be found at least a part of the answer which is sought in a program of judicious inbreeding and purposeful selection.

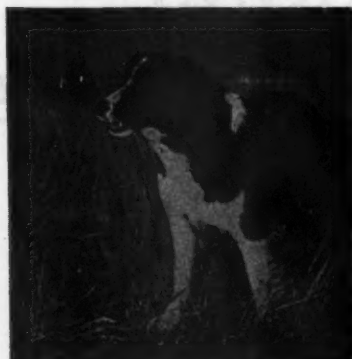
The results of this breeding program are being studied with diligent care for the purpose of appraising its usefulness to the industry. The successful and practical phases of it will continue to be made available in the simplest form as soon as possible to encourage the adoption of basic breeding programs for sheep improvement.

Range Reseeding

(Continued from page 13)

tical and procurable commercially. In higher elevations, with greater precipitation, sweet clover, timothy, or brome grass produce excellent results. Never purchase cheap seed. Judge the overall price of your seed by the purity and germination tests, either guaranteed by reliable seed dealers or through tests made by States or colleges at a nominal fee. Seed initially costing 30 cents a pound, but testing only 30 or 40 percent germination, or 50 percent purity, is actually costing 60 cents per pound, based on minimum Government specifications, which for

MAN'S BEST FRIEND



Lighten your herding problems
with a well-trained

BORDER COLLIE

SHEEP DOG DIRECTORY

ALLEN, ARTHUR N.

McLeansboro, Illinois

HACKING, RULON S.,

Vernal, Utah

HANSEN, WYNN S.,

Collinston, Utah

(Mr. Hansen has no dogs for sale at present)

JONTZ, DEWEY M.

Altoona, Iowa

LOCKWOOD, JOHN,

Cooksville, Maryland

McCLAIN & SONS, HOWARD

Lima, Ohio

(Charge for listing: \$12 for 12 issues).

crested wheatgrass is 95 percent purity and 85 percent germination. You can't afford to invest large sums on labor and machinery on a reseeding job and impair your investment by use of inferior seed.

(3) Eliminate or reduce competition from ground cover if it is sufficient to hamper results.

(4) Make every provision for absolute control of the area until plants get firmly established. This might mean for several years. Control of rodents is just as important as restrictions of livestock grazing. Rodents can nullify your efforts by either destroying the seed or young, or even matured plants.

(5) Consider the costs of clearing land and reseeding in relation to possible results and carrying capacity increase. The better the land and the greater the precipitation, the greater the chance of success and the more you can afford to spend.

DON'T:

(a) Don't choose an area of poor soil or rough topography and expect a meadow. You can't make a "silk purse out of a sow's ear."

(b) Don't expect results too soon. Often times it is from four to five years before you can be sure of success or failure. Reseeding is still not an exact science, and results are still a gamble.

(c) Don't waste seed. At the present high prices excessive seed distribution is quite an item. On our ranges 2 to 4 pounds have been found sufficient. In any given area only a certain amount of young plants will survive the competition of their sister plants or other forage cover.

The Bureau of Land Management has a very definite stake in the reseeding of the ranges under our supervision.

To date we have reseeded approximately many thousands of acres in Region IV. (Utah and Colorado.)

Some projects have been successful, others a total failure. We have learned almost as much about "what not to do" as what to do to guarantee success. We have tried to give you some of our conclusions which themselves might prove debatable. From an economic standpoint alone, if the carrying capacity of our Federal range could be doubled it would mean an increase of forage to take care of greater numbers of livestock. However, stopping erosion and soil loss caused by depleted ranges through successful reseeding would in itself justify the cost of many projects.



LESLIE KELLY, of New Alexandria, Pa., famous dog breeder, says: "Feeding is as important as breeding. We've fed Friskies for years. It keeps our dogs at top form."

DOG MEN SAY:

"Its NUTRITION is Complete"

FOR OVER 15 YEARS Friskies has been a favorite with leading dog men—breeders, trainers and veterinarians. They feed and recommend Friskies because they know it is a *complete* dog food, scientifically balanced to provide *all* the elements known to be essential for *total nourishment*.



DOGS SAY:

"Its TASTE is Delicious"

ALL DOGS—of every breed and every age—love Friskies "meaty" taste and smell. And a Friskies diet provides variety, too—Friskies Cubes to gnaw like a bone, Friskies Meal to eat like hash.

EVERYBODY SAYS:

"Its ECONOMY is Amazing"

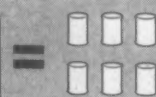
TOTAL NUTRITION with REAL ECONOMY

Compare actual nutrition. In Friskies you get high food value per penny of cost. It's the most economical type of dog food; is clean, needs no refrigeration. Feed and recommend Friskies... for total nourishment, convenience and economy.



2 lbs. FRISKIES (Dry)

Contains 28.8 oz. nutrients... Less than 10% moisture. Over 90% food.



6 lbs. Canned Dog Food

Contains about 27 ounces (average) nutrients; up to 74% moisture.



KEEP YOUR DOGS FRISKY WITH

Friskies

5 SIZES: 50, 25, 16, 5, 2 lbs.

A Carnation Quality Product

EDGEHILL-LUKENS, INC.

WOOL MERCHANTS

280 Summer St., Boston 10, Mass.

CONTACT OUR WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES:

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MRS. V. M. WARREN,
P. O. Box 100,
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MAX OSBORN,

Fruit

H. A. TYZACK,

Hotel Cosgriff,

Craig

EDW. YOUNG,

Monte Vista

IDAHO

J. O. McMURRAY,

224 North 9th St.,

Boise

OREGON-

WASHINGTON

N. L. ROBINSON WOOL CO.,

Board of Trade Bldg.,

Portland, Oregon

MONTANA

SAM W. DITTY,

P. O. Box 693,

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Wool Contracting Expands

CONTRACTING by the end of December had spread from California into Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas. Around 6 million pounds is the estimate made by the Commercial Bulletin of the tonnage of 1949 wools signed up by December 25.

Top figure named in the early contracts, so far as our information goes, is 66¾ cents*, paid for a choice 12-months' New Mexico clip. While the price range in that State—most of the contracting was in the Roswell area—was from 57 cents to the peak, most of the clips were signed up at 60 to 62 cents. These wools are estimated to have a clean landed Boston price of \$1.70 to \$1.75.

As high as 65½ cents was the contract price reported for two large clips in Sonoma County, California, before the activity slowed up toward the month's close. Prices in that State moved from that figure down to around 51 cents on 12-months' wools, with the clean Boston values estimated at between \$1.30 and \$1.45, some as high as \$1.60.

In the Imperial Valley, California, wool shorn from feeding lambs was reported as purchased between 43 and 48 cents.

In eastern Nevada, 1949 wools were signed up during December at around 55 to 60 cents; some at 52 cents.

Some of the fine and half-blood wools in Utah, particularly in the Vernal district, are reported as contracted in a range of 50 to 59 cents. A clip that included wools produced in the Vernal area and western Colorado was taken at 57 cents. From 20 to 25 cents of this clip is said to run three-eighths and quarter blood. Some other clips of the Western Slope section of Colorado are reported as contracted at 54 and 55 cents. Late in the month, some wool was reported contracted there at 63 cents.

Arizona wools were contracted the latter part of December in a price range of 46 to 55 cents.

Contracting also started in Texas and was gaining momentum. From 55 to 60 cents tied up a small tonnage of 12-months' wool to be shorn in 1949.

Contracting also started in Texas but did not gain momentum. From 55 to

*A report late in the month said 67 cents had been paid in New Mexico.

(Continued on page 46)

The National Wool Grower

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shelves, so far as fine wool is concerned, and the continued strength of the market for it. The Government's purchase program of course will continue during 1949 for those who wish to use it. While the 1949 agreement between the Commodity Credit Corporation and the wool handlers has not yet reached us, it seems safe to assume that its requirements will be similar to those of last year. The C.C.C., of course, will purchase only those wools to which the producer holds the title.

The Clothing Market

SO much on the pessimistic side has been said about the market for men's wearing apparel, that it is interesting and encouraging to have a different opinion from a member of that branch of the wool textile industry, Michael Daroff, president of H. Daroff & Sons, Inc.

"The recession in the men's clothing industry has been unduly exaggerated and does not represent a continuing trend," Mr. Daroff stated on December 22, in announcing that his company was sold up until June 1949. "Sales

for spring 1949 are 15 percent above those for the same period in 1948."

The Daroff firm manufactures a suit that sells at a fixed price of \$60.

"The present lag in clothing sales," said Mr. Daroff, "represents primarily readjustments of retail and consumer buying, with the elimination through special sales of slow moving lines of clothing of doubtful quality and values The constructive factors in the clothing industry, which we cannot overlook, are the present rate of employment, high wages and increased population. When people are prosperous they buy clothes. They are doing that today in larger volume than ever before except during the brief period of shortages when the Nation's manhood was converting from military service to civilian life."

That wool is not the big factor in the cost of a man's suit of clothes was pointed out by General Manager C. J. Fawcett of the National Wool Marketing Corporation to the directors of that agency in their recent annual meeting. In a \$55 suit, the cost of the wool amounts to \$6.50 he declares, and of the consumer's dollar in a suit purchase, 11.4 cents only goes to the wool

grower, 2.7 cents to the wool handler, 50.1 cents to various manufacturing operations, 2 cents to the wholesaler and 33.8 cents to the retailer.

Foreign Wool Situation

THE Dominion wool auctions closed around the middle of December to reopen early in January. The closing was strong; in fact, some records were made in Australia. One report is to the effect that a very choice lot sold at 152 pence (\$2.06), clean value, and another, that 150 pence (clean) was paid for five bales of extra fine merino wool. This would be equal to \$2.04 in our money. Prices in general were considered above the high levels reached in the June (1948) auctions.

A unique fact about the \$2.04 sale is that the purchaser was Italy, one of the countries receiving U. S. funds. Along with Italy, the United Kingdom, France and Russia, were the principal competitors in the recent auctions. Russia, has been particularly active, and since she is believed to be operating on cheaper sterling (25 percent depreciated), the question has arisen in

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the minds of some market analysts as to whether or not the soundness of the auction system will be impaired thereby. However, latest reports indicate that Russia only bought a "fair" quantity of wool, that the United Kingdom and the Continent were the principal purchasers. How much of the wool taken by those countries at prices said to be out of reach of U. S. buyers, will find its way into this country in the form of fabrics to displace our own manufacturers' products, reduce operations and throw men out of work, remains to be seen. A recent statement out of England indicates that British goods are not meeting with such favor as formerly because they are high priced, delivery is uncertain, and because their quality is not as good as that of U. S. manufactured goods.

Apparently that is only one man's opinion, for the weekly report of the Bradford wool market issued by the International Wool Secretariat on December 27, says, "Outstanding wool news from Britain this week is Government's White Paper Announcement that British wool textile exports are to be increased by 60 to 80 percent during the next four years as part of national four-year recovery program. This foreshadows further intensive efforts to raise British wool textile output to highest ever levels, and indicates potential corresponding increase in Britain's demand for Dominion wool of all types. Commercial interests recog-

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nize, however, that Britain's export problem today is not one of production so much as of securing adequate export outlets in overseas markets. British exports in year now closing would have been much greater but for import restrictions imposed by certain foreign countries and British economic aims at securing increased world freedom in commerce of wool goods."

In regard to the latter part of the above statement, we know of no tariff negotiations on wool coming up in the near future.



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Observations On Corral Skirting

By James M. Coon, Manager,
Western Wool Storage Company

CORRAL wool skirting projects were carried on in Idaho and Oregon under the direction of Professor C. W. Hickman, University of Idaho, and Professor O. M. Nelson, Oregon State College. Two clips were handled in each State: the John Breckenridge clip, Twin Falls, Idaho; the E. A. Stolworthy clip, Idaho Falls, Idaho; the R. S. Thompson clip, Heppner, Oregon; and the Robert Weir, Jr. clip, Lakeview, Oregon. Because of my interest in this type of research work, I offered the services of the Western Wool Storage Company. By agreement, my part of the program was to assist in the actual skirting of the wool at the corral end to sell the skirted product at the highest price obtainable. The U. S. Department of Agriculture allotted funds for part of this work and furnished two expert wool sorters to assist in the skirting.

I have been asked to make my own observations on this project. Mr. Hickman and Mr. Nelson will make their own independent reports as they were in touch with the project at all times, from the actual skirting of the wool at the corrals through the appraisal and sale of the wool at the warehouse.

A sincere attempt was made to determine the feasibility and possibilities of corral skirting. The following represents my own reactions, and I will discuss the favorable features in connection with the project first:

1. A much more merchantable product is obtained by corral skirting.
2. It is educational to the grower to learn the various grades including off grades in his clip and the comparative values of these grades.
3. It offers a splendid opportunity for the grower to make observations and to do a selecting and culling job in his outfit as far as fleece is concerned.
4. When the off wools are separated and scoured, they will bring more money as a scoured product than they would if sold in the grease. The overall net for the clip will be proportionately higher.

The unfavorable points are:

1. There are not enough qualified

wool men available in producing areas to do a creditable skirting job at the corral. If the time ever comes when wool men can be trained and licensed by the Government and one man accompany each shearing crew, skirting at the corral will have possibilities. It is my understanding that there are Government-licensed wool sorters who accompany shearing crews in New Zealand and Australia.

2. Weather is a definite hazard. When shearing is held up in the country because fleeces are wet, a high-priced wool sorter is kept from working, and this is an added expense to the grower. There have been instances when shearing has been held up as much as two and three weeks because of bad weather.

3. Growers are not equipped at their shearing sheds to do a skirting job and blend the wool properly. Skirting should be done in a shed with a good floor and a number of large bins around the skirting table in which the skirted fleeces could be placed for sacking later. In many of the western states, portable shearing outfits are used—to equip these outfits would be quite an undertaking and a rather expensive matter.

4. The average clip is not large enough to make the sorts into sizable selling lines. I would suggest skirting clips of 5,000 fleeces or more.

5. Because there is no way to store the skirted product in bins until the job is completed, it seems to be impossible for the sorter to stay on the beam as far as keeping his sorts uniform is concerned. A sorter in a warehouse, who sorts into piles, has an opportunity every now and then to look at his sorts and check up to see whether he is grading too high or too low. At the corral, the sorts are immediately packed up and there is no way for a sorter to look at his sorted results and check to see whether he is right on the beam or not. As a result, our experience has been that we gradually get away from our original ideas of what our sorts should be. Sometimes we have found the sorter grading higher and higher, and again he will go in the opposite direction. The tendency is to make the sorts higher. For instance, when we re-handled some of the wools in the warehouse, we took out as much as 50 percent of the $\frac{3}{8}$ -blood and moved it into the $\frac{1}{2}$ -blood. I consider the two Department of Agriculture wool sorters,

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Mr. Burnham and Mr. Rawson, exceptionally well-qualified wool men, but even they had trouble staying on the beam without various piles of sorts to refer to.

From the foregoing, it can readily be

seen that I am not in favor of corral skirting as we know it today. However, I sincerely believe that growers can improve their package at the shearing corral. I would recommend that:

1. All sheep be tagged before shear-

ing and the tags scoured and sold as a scoured product.

2. The bellies be removed from the fleeces of original bag clips and the fleeces rolled into a bundle and put into the bag untied. I do not believe that it pays to remove the bellies on crossbred wools unless they are defective. If there is a considerable amount of burrs, of course the bellies should be removed by the shearer and sacked and sold separately.

3. Crossbred clips of 5,000 fleeces or more be graded at the shearing corral when possible and the fleeces tied in the regular manner.

4. Sheep with black wool be dodged out and sheared last. Sorted and scoured lots of wool are valued not only on length of fiber but also on how free the lot is of black and other discolored wool, foreign matter, etc. The practice has always been to shear the black sheep as the shearers came to them. As a result, pieces of the black fleeces are on the shearing floor at all times and are picked up and bagged with white fleeces. The presence of black wool throughout the clip could be minimized if the black sheep were all dodged out and sheared last. Professor Nelson of Oregon State College made this observation after finding bits of black wool in some of our scoured white lots and made the suggestion to separate the blacks before shearing.

5. Growers give more attention to selecting uniform fleeces in their breeding flocks, especially the culling out of sheep whose fleeces show a coarse britch. Manufacturers prefer uniform lots of wool and will pay premiums for such lots. The desire of many manufacturers to purchase uniform Australian wools, which contain no off grades, in preference to domestic wools is proof of this.

We are now facing and will continue to face the competition of the better prepared wool package from foreign countries, and in the interest of the American wool industry, I heartily recommend that research work along the lines of better preparation of wool at the corral be continued.

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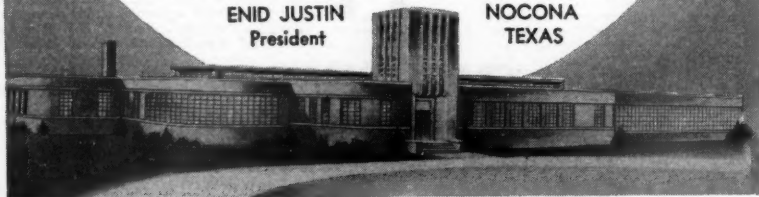
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Around The Range Country

December's weather proved most versatile from the beginning of the month to its ending. High winds the first week over the western plains and the Rocky Mountain region caused blowing of snow and wind, reduced soil moisture and were hard on livestock. One of the heaviest snowstorms of record greatly improved pasture and irrigation prospects in Utah. Supplemental feeding of livestock commenced. Generally, the snowstorms and cold weather were detrimental to livestock.

In portions of Texas, livestock continued to shrink despite supplemental feeding necessitated by the drouth, said to be the worst in that State's history. The drouth area is again expanding into east and south Texas. Other sections of the Southwest and southern California also continued too dry, but rains benefitted pastures in the northern and middle Pacific areas. Strong winds dominated the far West, with low temperatures prevailing.

Drawing to a close, December weather remained much the same—considerable supplemental feeding in the northern portion of the country and in the Rocky Mountain region because of snow covered ranges; dry ranges and pastures in the Southwest; beneficial rains in California and record-breaking snow falls over most of the Intermountain area.

CALIFORNIA

Port Arena

Forage on the winter range and sheep flocks are in good condition (December 17). The weather has been cold for December, although it was excellent earlier. We have done no supplemental feeding as yet.

We have no alfalfa here, but trucked in it is \$35 a ton. We feed oats, barley and corn meal during the winter, which are available at \$80 per ton.

There has been no change in the number of ewes bred or the number of ewe lambs carried over.

Contracting of the 1949 clip has be-

gun. Several thousand fleeces have been contracted at 63 to 65½ cents.

I believe the California Wool Growers Association and the National Wool Growers Association are doing a good job of taking care of our problems.

J. O. Olsen

COLORADO

Grand Junction, Mesa County

December has been a very dry month. Winter forage is fair in spots at this time (December 18). Due to scattered rains, conditions vary.

Stacked alfalfa is \$20 a ton. Corn, which we use, is \$2.75 per hundred-weight.

Going price on fine-wool yearling ewes is \$28, while crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes are \$26 to \$30.

Our total loss from predators amounts to 1 percent.

Lambs are being fed this winter in our feedlot. Some of the 1949 wool has been consigned.

Gobbo Brothers

Woody Creek, Pitkin County

Sheep flocks are average, but the weather has been cold with more than average snowfall (December 20). We have started to feed. Stacked alfalfa is \$16 to \$18 per ton.

A greater number of ewe lambs has been carried over, the increase amounting to about 20 percent. Breeding bands are the same as a year ago.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$23, while crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are \$26 to \$30.

We had a 3 percent loss from predators, a decrease from a year ago.

We can't see why wool has remained so low in price compared to other products, or why we must compete in price with foreign wools when their production costs are so much lower than ours.

In this section, the Forest Service policy is our pet peeve.

Gerboz Brothers

IDAHO

Bliss, Gooding County

MAYBE so I wrote too optimistically about conditions in Idaho in the December Wool Grower. At all events, winter started early in December and is still going strong on January first. In central Idaho we have had around 14 inches of snow with two weeks of temperatures around zero or below. The storm found some bands still on the desert but all reached winter quarters without loss.

Of course the storm sent the price of hay skyrocketing, and a few small lots have sold up to \$30 per ton. Sheepmen already were supplied with hay and only in rare cases were affected by the advance.

Here in Idaho most of our for-sale hay is now baled in the field. This makes it possible to haul it long distances and gives some advantage in feeding. It costs considerably more to put up baled hay than to stack it loose, but it requires less labor and that is the justification for baling so much hay. We have had but little late moisture in Idaho for many years and the keeping quality of baled hay has not been tested. This year, however, two of our leading sheepmen have lost several hundred tons of baled hay in the stack, probably due to spontaneous combustion. In each case it was first cutting hay that burned. We have learned that baled hay makes a mean fire that water will not quench. About the only way to stop such fires is to move the burning hay with bulldozers.

I saw several bands of sheep as they came in and I should say they were in better than average condition.

Our 1948 three-eighths and quarter-blood wools are still unsold and what is left will be turned over to the Commodity Credit Corporation at the fixed price. Strange isn't it, that up until the war our three-eighths grade was considered the most useful grade grown—it was a great general purpose wool. Now a rich, proud people, bent only on recreation refuse to wear it.

Recently I noted a piece of propaganda put out by the Forest Service in-



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viting three million skiers to visit the National Forests and enjoy the skiing. Finally after 50 years of Federal spending we may conclude that the forests have reached their final goal.

S. W. McClure

MONTANA

Livingston, Park County

Breeding bands will be smaller this year by 8 percent due to shortage of labor and cattle profits.

Forage at present is fair but partly covered with snow (December 14). Sheep flocks are fair—not as good as in 1946 or 1947 due to dry weather in the early fall. Temperatures have been a little below normal for December and it has been stormy.

Stacked alfalfa is \$18 per ton. We use soybean or cottonseed cake during the winter and have had no difficulty obtaining them at \$96 per ton.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$22 to \$26, as are crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes.

Our percentage of loss from predators has been less than 1 percent.

At present we have sufficient herders, but, generally, they are getting harder to find.

Henry J. Yoppe

Lavina, Golden Valley County

Forage on the winter range at this time is good (December 28); sheep flocks also. There has been too much wind during December. We are feeding corn at \$69 per ton. Alfalfa hay is \$25 per ton, stacked.

Breeding bands are smaller by one-fifth this year. The high price of cattle has caused stockmen to turn to that type of production. Everyone seemed to keep ewe lambs this fall. Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$25, while crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes are \$22.50.

Louis L. Yunek

NEVADA

Baker, White Pine County

Weather and feed are very dry; no storm during November. Conditions (December 6) are the poorest in 40 years. The outlook for feed is also very poor.

Stacked alfalfa is \$20 per ton. Pellets are \$85 a ton, and corn is \$66. There seems to be no difficulty securing them.

Fine-wool and crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes are \$23 per head. There will be a decrease in both the number of ewes bred and the number of ewe lambs carried over this fall, due to the drouth.

Robison Brothers

NEW MEXICO

Roswell, Chaves County

Contracting on 1949 wool has commenced at 50 to 60 cents per pound.

Forage on the winter range is from fair to poor (December 14). The flocks are in good condition and the weather has been good, with the exception of being too dry.

Alfalfa is \$40 to \$45 per ton. We use cottonseed cake during the winter and it is \$70 a ton.

Breeding bands number the same as a year ago, and ewes bred will number slightly more. We sold all ewe lambs this year. Fine-wool yearling ewes are around \$18.

Our loss from predators has been less than 2 percent.

Labor is plentiful but we do not need herders as we use a net fence.

William C. Treat

OREGON

Condon, Gilliam County

Flocks in this area are in fine shape (December 15). Forage is good and the weather has been favorable with considerable rainfall and very little freezing. No supplemental feeding has been necessary. Stacked alfalfa is \$25, and the cubes which we feed are \$99.50 for 32 percent protein, delivered at the ranch.

Breeding bands number about the same as a year ago, as do the number of ewe lambs carried over. Replacement ewes were bought last spring at \$22 to \$24.

Our loss from predators did not decrease this year, amounting to about 3 percent.

Guy L. Arbogast

Enterprise, Wallowa County

Breeding bands are smaller this year due to lack of herders. No ewe lambs were carried over this fall.

Fine-wool and crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes are quoted at \$30 per head.

Forage is in good condition (December 17) and sheep flocks are also. The weather to date has been beneficial.

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Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$20 to \$25 per ton. Our loss from predators has been greater, amounting to about 10 percent.

Louis Audet

Ontario, Malheur County

There is only fair forage on the winter range, but flocks are in good condition. Moisture has been plentiful for December. We have started supplemental feeding (December 13). Stacked alfalfa is \$20 a ton. Eighteen percent "checkers" are \$85 per ton.

Breeding bands are smaller by 10

percent due to the difficulty in finding yearlings and because of their high price. The number of ewe lambs carried over was also smaller.

Asking price on crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes is \$25 to \$27.

Our loss from predators is very small.
Fred W. Trenkle

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rapid City, Pennington County

Forage on the winter range is very good except that it is under from one to four feet of snow (our place is 6800 feet above sea level). Sheep are in fine condition (December 19). Deep snow came about 30 days earlier this year, which necessitates earlier and longer feeding. We've been feeding hay since November 1—timothy and clover mixed grasses and oat hay. We'll start graining and feeding cubes the middle of January. Stacked alfalfa is too high and nearly impossible to get. Soy bean cubes, which we also use, are about \$100 per ton.

There will be little, if any, change in breeding bands this fall. Each producer in our neighborhood is saving as many as the amount of feed permits. Ewe lambs carried over will be about the same in most instances. We sold all of ours as we have as many two-to-five-year-old ewes as we have range for during the summer.

Fine-wool yearling ewes sold at from \$18.50 to \$22.50 per head, and as much as \$25 to \$35 per head was paid for top registered Rambouillets. While in Belle Fourche all the crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes I saw in the sale ring were from \$15 to \$17.50 per head. Many were seemingly good buys if one had the feed and range for them next year.

We are feeding buck lambs as usual this winter to be sold next fall. They are Rambouillet and Columbia-Rambouillet crossbreds, and we have them about 50 miles west of Rapid City on our home place. We are very near the South Dakota-Wyoming line where the summer range is tops and the winters are tough.

L. J. Greene

TEXAS

Comstock, Val Verde County

Most of this country is very dry. Local rains have done a lot of good, but

the prospects for winter feed are poor (December 1). We feed Purina checkers and alfalfa and are finding that both are scarce. Checkers are around \$75, and alfalfa runs \$45 to \$50.

Fine-wool and crossbred (white-face) yearling ewes are around \$15.

Ewe lambs carried over will number about 60 percent of last year's, and the number of ewes bred will be about 90 percent of last year's number. Dry weather has caused the decrease.

We are not feeding any lambs at the

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present time but expect to feed some ewes at lambing time.

Coyotes are well under control in this section.

E. M. Zuberbueler

UTAH

Cedar City, Iron County

Breeding bands are smaller this year, and the number of ewe lambs carried over is smaller. The going price on fine-wool yearling ewes and crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes is \$28.50.

The forage is good on our range—Hamblin and Shoshone Valley, Nevada (December 11). Sheep flocks are in good condition and the weather in December has been beneficial. Alfalfa in the stack is \$35. We feed pellets during the winter, although supplemental feeding has not been necessary yet.

We lose almost no sheep to predators during the year.

Parson U. Webster

Hanna, Duchesne County

I really enjoy reading Around the Range Country and I believe there is much to be gained by all sheepmen if more of us would air our views in this column.

I should like to see the price of lamb stabilized. I can see no justification for the price of lamb to vary the way it does when the dressed market holds as steady as it does.

Greetings

FROM

HARRIS WOOL & FUR COMPANY

AND

MARK HARRIS PERSONALLY

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Forage on the winter range is fine; in fact it is much better than anyone hoped for (December 11). Sheep are in good condition and up to now the weather has been fine.

Stacked alfalfa is \$18 per ton. We use 41 percent soybean pellets during the winter and they are \$96 per ton here, but feeding has not been necessary yet.

Breeding lambs will be from 10 to 20 percent smaller this year due to uncertain conditions in the sheep business, along with high overhead and very poor help. Ewe lambs carried over number slightly more this year. Very few sheepmen use whitefaced bucks. Most of the ewe lambs on hand have been brought in.

Our loss from predators amounts to half of one percent.

We are feeding whitefaced ewe lambs this winter at our home ranch. We have sufficient help because two of my sons are with the herd this winter.

In 1947, with Government handling the wool, mine net 37.8 cents per grease pound. Government costs or deductions were 7 cents per grease pound and I did not receive final settlement until January 15, 1948. This year I received 61.25 cents per grease pound for my fine wool on the open market, and the balance was handled by the Government and net 38.5 cents per grease pound. Total cost per pound held out by the Government was 8.1 cents. About 50 percent of my wool was fine. Approximately 33 percent of the amount handled by the Government was three-eighths; 25 percent was quarter blood; there was a little fine short; and some low quarter blood also. Shrinkage averaged about 55 percent. It would seem that handling charges are very high.

Joseph Wilcken

WASHINGTON

Hooper, Whitman County

Fine-wool and crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are going at \$30 per head.

Winter forage and sheep flocks are very good (December 14). We have had some snow to date. Stacked alfalfa is \$25 per ton. There is plenty of corn available at \$62.50 a ton at present.

Breeding bands are smaller this year, due principally to lack of labor. The

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number of lambs carried over will also be smaller.

Our loss from predators is very small. We have sufficient herders only part of the time.

J. W. Richardson

WASHINGTON

Yakima, Yakima County

There is ample dry feed on the winter range and a little green grass, with snow at higher levels around the Yakima Valley (December 18). Flocks have been in good condition. Weather has been cold for this area but not severe.

Supplemental feeding has commenced. Alfalfa hay is \$25 to \$27 stacked. Pea cubes, which we feed, are \$70 per ton delivered; oats, \$60 delivered.

Breeding bands are smaller as there are fewer sheep to lamb. This is due mostly to the labor situation and condition of the winter range.

Government trappers have done a good job with predators and our loss has not been as great as last year's.

McWhorter & Company

WYOMING

Lovell, Big Horn County

Proper means of selling wool seems to be our greatest problem here. We have been consigning to a Boston concern and think it costs too much to get wool sold. We are not satisfied with the price received this year, the net being 37 cents.

Alfalfa in the stack is \$18 per ton. We feed pellets made by milling of grain, which are \$68 per ton. Pulp pellets are \$56. Forage on the range is good at this time (December 13), as are flocks. December weather has been beneficial.

Breeding bands will number the same as a year ago. There will perhaps be a small increase in the number of ewe lambs carried over.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$25. We are feeding lambs at our home farm 3½ miles east of Lovell.

Leland Harris

Sheridan, Sheridan County

Weather during November was very good, with just about the right amount of snow for good grass, but the grass is still short due to grasshopper dam-

age (December 2). Alfalfa in the stack is \$30. We feed cottonseed pellets which are \$86 per ton.

Going price on the crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes is \$21 per head. The number of ewes bred this fall will be 5 percent less than a year ago due to the shortage of feed.

There are very few coyotes in this section.

Vernon S. Griffith

McKinley, Converse County

Winter has at last arrived. We now have about 5 inches of snow on the ground. The weather report said more snow today (December 24). There is a high wind and the snow is drifting rapidly, but it will not drift the snow

which fell two or three days ago because it was a heavy, wet snow. While we are going to have a white Christmas, I would be quite willing to forego the pleasure of a white Christmas and have less snow.

J. B. Wilson

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